The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

LUTZ & JORDAN, *Editors and Proprietors.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1870. VOL. 43: NO 14.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 mons.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
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One-fourth column	14.00	26.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice by *letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

J. M. REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
All business intrusted to him will be attended to with great care. Upon notice will appear for parties in suits before Justices of the Peace in any part of the county. Office with J. W. Dickerson, Esq., on Juliana St., next door north of Mengel House. 4marly.

W. C. HOLAHAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
Jan. 28, '70-tf

ALEX. KING, JR.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention Office three doors South of the Court House, lately occupied by J. W. Dickerson. nov26

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office in the INQUIRER Building, (second floor.)
☞ Collections promptly made. [April, 1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1,'69:tf

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOB BRENNEMAN,
WOODBERRY, PA.,
SCRIVENER, CONVEYANCER, LICENSED CLAIM AGENT, and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Will attend to all business entrusted into his hands with promptness and despatch. Will remit money by draft to any part of the country. 17sely

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford April 1, '69.

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.
Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, $8.00 *and upward.*
As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

W. M. LLOYD
BANKER.
Transacts a General Banking Business, and makes collections on all accessible points in the United States.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, SILVER, STERLING and CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE bought and sold.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS of all descriptions always on hand.
Accounts of Merchants, Mechanics, Farmers and all other solicited.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Jan. 7, '70.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

LUTZ & JORDAN,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCHAS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

LUTZ & JORDAN.

Poetry.

WAITING FOR THE SPRING.

As breezes stir the morning,
A silence reigns in air;
Steel blue the heavens above me,
Moveless the trees and bare;
Yet unto me the stillness
This burden seems to bring—
"Patience! the earth is waiting,
Waiting for the Spring."

Strong ash and sturdy chestnut,
Rough oak and poplar high,
Stretch out their sapless branches
Against the wintry sky,
Even the guilty aspen
Hath ceased her quivering,
As though she too were waiting,
Waiting for the Spring.

I strain mine eyes to listen,
If happy, where I stand,
But one stray note of music
May sound in all the land,
"Why art thou mute, O blackbird?
O thrush, why dost not sing?
Ah! surely they were waiting,
Waiting for the Spring."

O heart! the days are darksome!
O heart! thy nights are drear;
But soon shall streams of sunshine,
Proclaim the turning year,
Soon shall the trees be leafy,
Soon every bird shall sing,
Let them be silent waiting,
Waiting for the Spring.

Miscellaneous.

A DOMESTIC TALE.

IF THE SHOE FITS THEE, WEAR IT.

Mrs. Thompson stood by the kitchen table paring potatoes for dinner. Something was evidently wrong with the little lady, for there was an unmistakable air of "spite" in the way she tossed the potatoes into the pan of cool spring water, waiting there to receive them. It was sultry weather; and through the open window came the sound of mowers whetting their scythes, blended with the call of the robin. But it only irritated Mrs. Thompson—indeed everything irritated her that day. Looking out from the back door, might be seen a lovely landscape, with broad reaches of meadow-land, fringed with graceful belts of birch; and softly-rounded mountains lifting their velvety foreheads to the white, fleecy clouds, that went slowly sailing across the exquisite ether, like huge drifts of thistle-down. But this also irritated her; every thing could be beautiful save *her* life, and that was cold, and rude, and barren. At least, Mrs. Thompson, in the plentitude of her present unsatisfactory mood, was telling herself that it was.

To begin at the beginning. Jane Lawrence had been an unusually romantic girl, and had gone for two years to a boarding-school. She had always fancied that she would marry some famous artist or scholar, who would take her to Rome, and Venice, where she might live in a perpetual dream of beauty. She so loved beautiful things! Perhaps all women do; and that may be the reason so many are found ready to barter love for gold.

But, contrary to all her pre-conceived notions, she married Robert Thompson, a plain, practical farmer; and instead of touring it in Italy, she went to live at the old homestead which had been the abode of the Thompsons for generations. Dreams and reality are so very different, you see.

Robert Thompson was a working farmer, as well as a practical man, and all his people worked. His mother had worked in her day, his sisters had worked, he expected his wife to work. She took to it gleefully. She had not been brought up with high notions by any means, and at first the work did not seem so much. But every experienced lady knows how the labor seems to accumulate in a plain farmer's household as the years after marriage go on. There were plenty of men and boys about, but only one woman servant was kept, and Mrs. Robert Thompson grew to find she helped at nearly everything, save perhaps the very roughest of the labor. In place of lounging in elegant foreign studios, or gliding down famed canals or streams in picturesque gondolas, she had butter and cheese to make, and poultry to rear, and dinners to cook in the long, low ceiled kitchen, and the thousand and one cares upon her shoulders that make up a busy household. Quite a contrast, as must be admitted.

With things a little different, she'd not have minded the work so much, could she have had nice carpets and tasteful furniture, and books, and a picture or two, and flowers. The home was so very hard and practical, and its surroundings were getting so shabby. At first she had not noticed this, or cared for it; but every year, as the years went on, made matters look dingier. Old Mrs. Thompson had not cared to be smart and nice; Robert never thought about it. And what though he had?—it is only natural for men to assume that what had done for a mother would do for a wife. In time Mrs. Robert Thompson began to ask that some renovation should take place, at which Robert only stared; the house that had done without painting so long, could do yet, and the old things in it were good enough for them. She did not venture to urge the point, but she did press for some flowers. There was a strip of ground under the south parlor windows where a shrub of sweet-brier grew, and pinks, sweet-williams, and marigolds blossomed in their season. But they were old-fashioned, common flowers, and she pined for the rare and elegant plants she had seen in conservatories and public gardens. But Robert Thompson would as soon have thought of buying the moon, as such useless things as flowers. The garden, like himself, was all practical, filled with cabbages, onions, potatoes, and sweet herbs. And so went on her unlovely existence, in which dissatisfaction was becoming a nightmare. Now and again, on those somewhat rare occasions when she went out to visit her neighbors, and saw how pretty many of them had things she came home more than ever out of heart. The worst was (or the best) there was no real reason why a little money should not be spent in making the home prettier and happier, for Robert Thompson was doing well, and putting fairly by. But understanding had not come into the man, and his wife was too meek, perhaps too constitutionally timid, to made trouble over it.

The matter to-day—which had put her so very much out—was this. A sewing-club had recently been established in the neighborhood. There was much distress amidst the poor laborers' wives and families, and some ladies with time on their hands set up a sewing-club, to make a few clothes for the nearly naked children. The farmers' wives had joined it, Mrs. Thompson among others; they met at stated intervals, taking the different houses in rotation, dining at home at twelve, assembling at one o'clock, and working steadily for several hours. It was surprising how much work got done, how many little petticoats and frocks were made in the long afternoons. In less than a month it would be Mrs. Thompson's turn to receive the company—for the first time—and she naturally began to consider ways and means. For they met for an entertainment as well as for sewing—tea in the afternoon, a grand meal later when the stitching was over.

What was Mrs. Thompson to do? Their stock of plates and dishes consisted of a few odds and ends of cracked delf, that had once been a kind of mulberry color. She long wanted some new white ware, she wanted it more than ever now. Grover, the keeper of the village crockery-shop, had a lovely set for sale, white, with a delicate sprig of convolvuli and fuchsias, looking every bit as good as real china. Mrs. Thompson had set her heart on the set, and that morning had broached the subject to her husband.

"What's the matter with the old ones?" asked he.

"Look at them," she answered. "They are frightfully old and shabby."

"I daresay the food will taste as well off them as off Grover's set of white ware."

"But there's not half enough. We have as good as none left."

"Mother has some best china. Where is it?"

"That's nearly all gone. We couldn't put the two on the table together."

"Why not?"

"Oh, Robert! Look at *this.* It is the shabbiest old lot ever seen."

"Twas good enough for mother."

Mrs. Robert Thompson disdained comment.

"You'd not have thought of this but for the sewing-circle having to come here. If they can't come and eat from such dishes as we've got, they are welcome to stay away."

There were tears in Mrs. Thompson's eyes. But she crowded them bravely back. He took his hat to go out to his mowing.

"We really want the things, Robert. Those at Grover's are very cheap. I can get all I want for a mere trifle; do give me the money."

"Grover'll have to keep 'em for us. I've got no money to waste on fine china," returned the farmer. "By the way"—looking back from the door—"Jones and Lee are coming to give me a helping hand. I want to get the south meadow down to-day if I can—it's a famous heavy crop; so I shall bring them in to dinner, Oh, and the Hubbards want six pounds of butter to-night; don't forget to have it ready."

With these words, Mr. Robert Thompson had marched off, leaving his wife to her long, weary day's work, darkened and made distasteful by her disappointment. She was both grieved and angry. It was a little thing perhaps, but it is the little things of life that delight or annoy.

Existence seemed very bare and homely to Jane Thompson that summer day. With her love of ease, and beauty, and symmetry, how rude, and coarse, and hard looked all her surroundings. It was only one long, monotonous round of homely toil, unrelieved by any of the little sweetnesses and graces that might make even toil pleasant. She did not often think of it; but she remembered that day, with the faintest little air of regret, that she *might* have been far differently situated, and as she looked up to the pretty French cottage on the hill, embowered in a perfect forest of blossoming vines, and caught the cool gleam of urn and fountain, something very like a sigh trembled on her lips. "Squire Burnham's wife does not have to *beg* for a paltry bit of money to set out her table decently," she thought, rebelliously.

And then, in her spirit of aggrievement, she mentally went over the other things she needed, and that Robert knew *were* needed. Why was life to be all toil and bare ugliness? There was no reason, he had plenty of money. A new carpet for the best parlor, paper for the walls, so stained with time, whitewash, paint, some fresh chintz, she remembered it all, as she toiled through the long sultry forenoon with an aching head and discouraged heart. It happened to be washing-day; and on those days she took all the work, that Molly might not be disturbed in her help at the tubs.

What business had she to marry Robert Thompson? she asked herself, her slender wrists beating away at the butter for the Hubbards. For in the green and gloomy light that Mrs. Robert Thompson looked at things to-day, she quite forgot the fact that she had fallen in love with the honest, steady, and good-looking young farmer, choosing him in preference to Joe Burnham, whom she might have had. Joe had a patrimony of his own; two hundred a year at least, and a good bit of land, which he rented, and was called "Squire," as his father had been before him. He wanted to marry Jane Lawrence, and she would not. Likes and dislikes cannot be controlled, and she cared more for Robert Thompson's little finger than for the whole of poor under-sized Joe. Squire Burnham found another wife. And Mrs. Thompson, this weary day was furiously envying her. Mrs. Burnham would come amidst the rest of the sewing club, too, and see the miserable shabbiness of the mulberry ware and the home generally. The butter got beaten savagely at the thought.

Robert Thompson was not an unkind man, only thoughtless. He was a type of a very large class, more especially farmers, who do not feel the need of life's rugged pathway being softened with flowers. Absorbed in his stock, his money getting, he did not realize how monotonous was his wife's life at home. He had his recreations, the weekly market, gossip with his brother farmers, politics; she had nothing but work and care. He did not realize the truth that the worn, shabby home told upon her, that she needed some brightening to come to it as a yearning want of life. And so, as the years had gone on, she grew dissatisfied at heart, hardly understanding what she wished for or what she did not wish, the intensely unlovely, prosy, dull life somewhat souring her spirit. Now and again, Robert wondered, she who used to be so sweet-tempered.

All through the long forenoon, Mrs. Thompson nursed her wrath. Robert was selfish and unreasonable, and she did not care who knew it. She *would not* have the sewing-club at the farm, come what might. The potatoes got boiled; the big piece of beef was simmering on the fire. Before twelve o'clock had well struck, she saw her husband and his two friends coming through the orchard, with red and hungry faces. Mr. Thompson always wanted his dinner boiling hot, and she hastened to lay the cloth in the cool room of the kitchen. Frank and charley, her two boys, came running in from school, each striving to claim her attention. She felt tired, heated, and cross.

"Wha! isn't dinner ready?" demanded Mr. Thompson, not seeing it actually on the table when he entered. "I told you we had no time to waste to day," he added angrily, in his hurry and hunger. If I hadn't anything to do all the forenoon but to get dinner, I'd have it ready to time, I know."

A bitter retort was springing to her lips, but ere it could be spoken, Charley clamorously interposed pushing his new copybook before her eyes.

"Look, mother! I am going into sentences now, like Frank. It's my first copy. The master wrote it, and he said I was to get it by heart, too, and always remember it. Do read it, mother."

Mrs. Thomson, her arms full of the cracked old mulberry plates, paused a moment to let her eyes fall on the new copy. "A soft answer turneth away wrath," was what she read. It was not that the proverb was new—she had read it scores of times—but there was something in its appropriateness to the present moment, that fell like a cool sweet wind on her heated pulses.

"I will have it ready in a moment, Robert," she said, quietly.

Mr. Robert Thompson looked up. Evidently he had not expected so pleasant a reply. If the truth must be told, he had thought a good bit that morning of his wife's request about the white ware. Not in the way of granting it, but that she would probably be sulky over it when they got in to dinner.

"It doesn't feel here as it does it that blazing meadow," he remarked to his friends, as they went into the cool north room to dinner. "Folks that can keep indoors this weather have an easy time of it They don't know what heat is."

Mrs. Thompson wondered wheather this was a slap at her. Her face looked scarlet enough for any amount of heat. As to sitting down with them, she had enough to do to wait on the party. It was washing day, and Molly must not be called.

"This butter must have been kept in the kitchen. It's like oil," said Mr. Thompson.

"I took it out of the cellar since you came in; I will go down and get some more if you think I had better," was the reply, given pleasantly.

"Never mind. Well declare!—do you call this meat done?" went on Mr. Thompson as he began to carve. "It's harder than a rock. If meat has to be cooked pretty fresh this weather, it needn't be like this."

"I tried to have it nice, Robert." she said, striving to choke down a rising sob—as well as an angry word.

Mr. Thompson, aroused by a quiver in the tone, looked at his wife. His friends glanced at one another. She sat down at length, but could not eat. Mr. Thompson finished his dinner in silence.

He was watching his wife's face. There was something in it he did not understand—a kind of patient, hopeless look, as if she no longer cared to struggle onward. The old mulberry ware did look dingy on the snowy white table-cloth; almost too bad for these chums of his to sit down to. He wondered he had never thought so before. Robert Thompson grew thoughtful.

He passed into the kitchen when they were going out again—how hot and stifling it felt with that big fire—as bad as the south meadow. His wife had been in it cooking; that must have made her face scarlet. Indoors was not so comfortable a place, after all, if you had hot work to do, was the idea that flitted through his mind. And—perhaps the work was over-much for his wife, who at best was but a delicate woman.

A fresh, cool breeze had sprung up from the south, as he went out, walking slowly, but the sun was burning hot still. Robert Thompson waited to wipe his brows; and in that moment the voices of his comrades came towards him from the other side of the hedge, where they stood in the little shade it cast.

"I never pitied a woman so much in my life," quoth one of them. "She works like a slave and does not get even 'thank ye' for it from Thompson. He's a good fellow, but uncommon down upon the work. Strong as a horse himself, he thinks, I suppose, women must be the same."

"Yes, Bob's a sterling good fellow, but Jane Lawrence made a mistake when she said 'Yes' to his asking," cried the other. "Jones, she wasn't cut out for a farmer's wife—especially one who keeps his folks to it like Thompson does. She's over sensitive—delicate; any lady but her would have turned long ago and bid him give her proper help. He won't make his money out of her many years if he don't take better care of her. She'll run down fast. Awfully changed, she is. She looks as faded as the old house rooms—and they haven't seen a coat o' paint since grandfather Thompson's day."

"Ah, she'd better have took Joe Burnham. The Lawrences used to have things nice in their home, and she'd have got 'em so still, if she'd married Joe. His wife's just gone out in her pony-chay. I say, Jones, I wonder whether Thompson's wife's ever sorry?"

Was she? The unconscious comments of these, his warm friends, came crushing down on Robert Thompson's heart and brain like a bolt of fire. That she rejected Burnham for him, he knew, when she came home to the old homestead, and took care of his invalid mother. Tenderly had she done it, too. And—could she be wearing out her life in hard work for him; she, the mother of his boys; she whom he loved well, for all his churlishness? Robert Thompson stole away—he could bear his thoughts no longer—and he felt that he could almost kill himself for his blind heedlessness.

The afternoon wore on towards evening. Mrs. Thompson had finished her in-door work—the washing-up of the dinner dishes and the putting of the rooms straight—and was going in with an armful of fine things that she had taken from the clothes lines, when the sound of wheels made her look round.

"I've brought that white ware Mrs. Thompson," said the brisk voice of Grover, springing from his cart, and lifting down carefully a large hamper.

"But I did not order it, Mr. Grover," she rejoined in rather a frightened voice.

"The master did, though. Mr. Thompson came down this afternoon, and said the things were to come up to you at once. There's the dinner set you admired, and a tea set as well. Where shall I put 'em?"

"Bring them in please," she answered rather faintly. He did as he was bid, and then drove off.

Mrs. Thompson sat down by the hamper of crockery and cried as if her heart would break. They were magical tears, too, for they washed all the weariness and despair from her face, and the shadow from her eyes and heart. She forgot that she was tired, or that the day was hot. She only thought how kind Robert was, and what a wicked woman she had been for saying to herself in her temper that she'd rather have had Squire Burnham. Then she unpacked the treasures, pulling them out from amidst the hay, and singing softly all the while. Oh, it was beautiful, that ware!—with its clear opaque white, and here and there a delicate tracing of fuchsia or convolvulus.

Mr. Thompson came in and found her in the midst. "What is it, Jenny?" he asked—the old fond name he used to call her.

"O, Robert!" taking a step towards him. He opened his arms and drew her close to his heart, kissing her as fondly and tenderly as he ever had in the days of his courtship

'I have been a brute, little wife," he whispered, huskily. "Can you ever forgive me?"

"Forgive you? Oh, Robert! I never was so happy in my life! I have been to blame, I have not been as patient and kind as I might."

"Yes, you have. You've been an angel compared to me. I have made a slave of you; but all that is over now. I did not think, Jenny; I did not, indeed."

"But—Robert——"

"You shall have more help in the house, another servant. We'll get her in, Jenny, long before the sewing-club night comes round."

"Oh, Robert, how kind you are! I feel as light as a bird."

"And you are almost," he answered, smiling a little sadly as he looked into her eager face. "We'll all turn over a new leaf, Jane. Heaven knows I did not mean to be cruel."

"Robert, you were never that."

"Well—we'll let it be; bygones shall be bygones if you will. Oh, and I forgot to say that I saw Leeds, the carpenter, this afternoon. It's a very dull time just now, the poor fellow says, without a job on hand, so I thought I'd give him one. They'll be here to begin to-morrow morning."

"You—are—not going to have the house done up?" she exclaimed in wild surprise.

"Every square inch of it. And, once the painting and that's finished, we'll see what else we can do to make it look a bit brighter."

She hardly believed it; she burst into tears. "And I have been so wicked!" she cried. Only to-day I had quite wicked thoughts, Robert. I was envying Mrs. Burnham; I was feeling angry with everybody. It was the discouragement Robert."

"Yes it was the discouragement," he said quite humbly. "We will do better for the future, Jane; I'll try another plan."

She cried silently for a minute longer; soft, happy tears; feeling that light had superseded the darkness.

"And it has all risen from my trying to carry out for a bit that blessed proverb—'A soft answer turneth away wrath!'" she murmured. "Robert, did you ever before see such lovely white ware?"

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

The Navy Department has received full particulars of the collision and sinking of the United States Steamer Oneida, off Yokohama, Japan, on the evening of January 24, from Surgeon Suddards and others who were saved. The following is the report of Surgeon Suddards:

UNITED STATES SHIP IDAHO, YOKOHAMA, Jan 26, 1870.—Sir: I respectfully submit to you the following statement of the circumstances attending the loss of the United States steamer Oneida, third rate, on the evening of the 24th inst., as they came under my personal observation:

The ship left her anchorage at Yokohama about 5 P. M., and on steaming out was cheered by all the men-of war in port. After getting past the buoy, and heading for the light on the Kauinsaki, all hands were called to make sail, the wind being at about N. E., face 4 to 5. Soon afterwards the ward room dinner was announced, at which time the ship was running, about seven knots, having the head sails set, with the foresail, top sails, topgallant sails, maintopsail, spanker and gaff topsail. We were almost through dinner when a messenger boy came down and told Mr. Muldauer, the navigator, that Mr. Yates, the officer of the deck, wished to see him. He went on deck, and when he returned a few minutes later, told us that there was a light ahead, probably a steamer bound in. Shortly afterwards I heard some one on deck forward call out "Hard a-port." and a moment afterwards another voice, but whether on our own ship or the other I cannot say, cried out "Hard a starboard."

Almost immediately came a fearful crash, apparently at the after end of the ward room on the starboard side, as if the whole side of the ship was being crushed in. Everybody at once rushed on deck. As I stepped over the hatch combing I saw a large steamer slowly going past us and in contact with our own ship.

Before she cleared us the executive officer, Mr. Stewart, called out to her, "Stay by us—we are cut down," or words to that effect. No answer was made from the strange vessel. He repeated the same words again. There was still no reply, and being by this time clear of us, she apparently proceeded on her course. I then walked aft and saw that the wheel was gone, the spankers, boom and gaff carried away, and the whole poop cut off.

I looked over the starboard quarter, and as well as I could make out in the darkness thought the whole of that side of the stern was crushed off. She was fast settling by the stern, and I judged that she would not float more than two or three minutes. On looking up I observed the third cutter hanging at the davits on the port quarter.

I climbed on the hammock rail and asked the men, of whom there were twelve or fourteen in the boat, if there was an officer there. They said no. When I got into the boat and gave orders to cut away all the fastenings, and for a man to stand by each fall, ready to lower away when the order was given. During this time the steam whistle was blowing continually. I kept my eye on the strange vessel, and she seemed to be rapidly leaving us.

The Oneida meanwhile had come up to the wind, and was heading towards the shoals on the left shore, and I was in hopes that she might get into shoal water, as the propeller was still revolving and the vessel moving rapidly. A little while afterwards Robert Dyer, coal-heaver, got into the boat. He told me that he had been sent by Mr. Senter, engineer of the watch, to report to the officer of the deck that the fires were put out.

He added that when he left the engine room the water was within a foot of the platform, and pouring forward in a perfect flood. Almost immediately afterwards George W. Kauffman, landsman, jumped into the boat. He informed me that they were trying to get the first cutter off, that there were forty or fifty men in her, and he did not think that they would succeed.

A gun was now fired. At this time the ship commenced to roll from side to side, as if settling, causing the boat to be thrown violently against the side of the ship, and threatening to break in her side. I looked on board and saw that there was not an officer or man abaft the mainmast, the deck forming an angle of about 35 degrees. I waited a moment to see if any one would come, and seeing no one, I gave orders to lower away and hang on by the falls. As the boat touched the water I noticed that the stern of the ship was almost on a level with the surface. At this moment the men in the boat called out that there was a junk sailing close by, and demanded to chase her and bring her alongside.

The after-fall, by which we were hanging got jammed, and the coxswain cut it with his knife, leaving the boat free. We put after the junk, but sailing free she soon left us out of sight. We then turned towards the ship and found she had disappeared. Not more than three or four minutes had elapsed since we left.

We pulled towards where we thought she had been, but could make little headway against the head sea. After remaining some time in the vicinity, and seeing and hearing nothing, we turned towards the shore, and after an hour's pull landed near a Japanese village. We immediately proceeded to a house, and after a few minutes' conversation procured three guides, and with them started immediately for Yokahama, which place we reached after a most fatiguing walk over the mountains of eight hours, at 4 A. M. of the 25th inst.

On arriving at Yokohama I called at Mr. Carroll's who kindly put his house boat at my disposal and accompanied me on board of the Idaho, where I reported the loss of the Oneida to Lieutenant Commander Mullen, at five A. M. The collision occurred at ten minutes to seven, and about twelve minutes elapsed between the collision and the sinking of the Oneida.

It is my opinion that if the Bombay, the vessel which sank us, had come to our rescue when the steam whistle was blown, or even when the first gun was fired, all or nearly all hands on board of the Oneida might have been saved.

ON GOING SURETY.

Ought a man ever to go surty for another? Why not. It is a most friendly act. If prudently done, it may be the most eminent benefit to a neighbor. It gives him the benefit of your good reputation when he is not known. It lends him your credit where his own is not sufficient. It puts him in funds which otherwise he could not command. Such surface to a friend is generous and sometimes even noble. No better use can be made of one's money than to help a true friend. We are commanded to "remember those in bonds as bound with them." To be sure, this was originally applied to bonds of a different kind, but with not a whit more propriety than to pecuniary bonds. A man who by a few thousand dollars, can save his friend and perhaps his family, from bankruptcy and want, could hardly spend his money in a manner which, all his life long, he would remember with more satisfaction.

But, there are certain moral and prudential considerations which should always be borne in mind in going surety for a friend. You should make up your mind how much property you have, and how much you are willing to give away, absolutely, for that friend for whom you endorse. For no blunder can be worse than to endorse on the supposition that you will not have to pay. Never endorse without saying to yourself, "This may come round upon me. I may have to pay it; and if it comes to that, I am able and willing." Nine out of ten of the fatal mistakes made by bondsmen arise from taking the opposite course from this, They consider the act of endorsing a friend's paper as a mere commercial form. "There is no risk. I shall not have it to pay. He is abundantly able to take care of his paper. I shall help him without barming myself, and he is a stingy man who will not do that." This is the calculation on which a man binds himself to pay a friend's debts in case the friend cannot pay them himself.

But how do these things turn out? One need not go far to ascertrin. Every village has an illustration. The borrower was more involved than you supposed, or" perhaps, than he himself knew, and his creditors closed on him and wound him up, and were overjoyed to find such a good name on his paper. Or, the sanguine scheme on which he has ventured, which seemed sure of success, almost without possibility of failure, suddenly, like a loaded wagon, slipped off a wheel and upset into the dirt! Or, just as everything was at the point of success, your friend sickened and could not look after his affairs some critical matter was neglected or some dishonest person stepped in and crooked matters; your friend died, the estate went into the executor's hands for settlement, was badly managed, warped and crooked, and finally turned out insolvent.

And what became of you? Why, you were surety for the full amount of what you are worth! In an hour you find yourself confronted with debt that sweeps away your house, your farm, your little sum in the bank, and leaves you just where you began twenty five years ago, with this difference, that then you had only yourself to provide for, and now you have a wife and eight children.

Then you were twenty-five years old, and life was all before you, and now you are fifty years, and life pretty much behind you! You have given away your children's bread. You have not yet saved your friend, but have ruined yourself! Perhaps your friend had settled on his wife a small property. So much the better for her if he had. Of course she will divide with you, since it was to save her husband, that you were ruined. But, if she will not (and human nature is made up of shaky stuff,) and her children go to school while yours stay at home; and if they live in a comfortable house, pleasantly furnished, while you are hiring a few rooms in the cheapest quarter of the town, then I suspect that you will chew the ends of a great many bitter reflections.

When it is too late you will be very wise. You will say to yourself, it may be, "A man is a fool who signs for any larger sum than he can conveniently pay." Amen, say we!

Before a man puts his name down on another man's paper, he should ask himself, "Am I willing to give this person as much money as I sign for." Amen, say we!

"To sign a bond on supposition that it is a mere form, and that you will have nothing to pay is to put one's head into a fool's noose." Amen, again, say we!

There is no harm in signing for a neighbor if you have got the property; if you are able to pay the amount without harming your own household; and if you love the man for whom you sign enough to be willing to GIVE him outright the sum covered by your endorsement. Otherwise to go surety for a neighbor is a folly, a sin and a shame.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A DINNER PARTY.—The Belgian Consul at San Francisco has secret and inveterate enemies in that city, who last week attempted to take his life. Several gentlemen were dining with him, and after dinner they passed out in a body to a rear house, and as they went out they heard a terrific explosion. They waited, startled and even terrified, but all was still after the report. They finally ventured back into the house, and found that in the dining room the table had been hurled from the position it occupied, while everything on it and around it was utterly destroyed. In the parlor all the furniture was demolished utturly, the floor torn in pieces, all the glass in the windows, as well as in the windows of the adjoining houses, broken. An iron powder canister was found imbedded in the floor of the parlor. The canister would hold about ten pounds. It had been split and torn by the explosion. Beneath the floor marks of hands and feet were observed, bits of fuse and a quantity of half burned paper. It has evidently been intended to blow up the whole house while the Consul and his dinner party were at the table.

HOW THEY BRIBE IN ENGLAND.—The Pall Mall Gazette contains a report of an investigation in the case of an election fraud in Beverley, and the Commission report, that according to the statement of witnesses, out of a constituency of 1100 about 800 were open to bribery, and about three hundred who were known as "rolling stock" without political principles or liking of any kind. They expected to be paid, and would not vote unless they were paid. This is the way in which the bribery was managed: An aperture was made in the fulding-doors of the library at the Mechanics' Hall, just large enough to permit a man's hand to be thrust through it; behind this door stood or sat the briber, with a bag of gold before him; the voters were directed to pass through the room; the number was called out, a sovereign or two, as the case might be, was pushed through the apeture, nothing being visible but the man's hand and the voters then passed out at another door.

"MY BOY DRUNK."—"Drunk! my boy drunk!" and tears started to the mother's eyes, and she bent her head in unutterable sorrow. In that moment the vision of a useful and honorable career were destroyed, and one of worthlessness if not absolute dishonor, presented itself. Well did she know that intemperance walks hand in hand with poverty, shame, and death, and his mother's heart was pierced as with a sharp pointed steel. Ah! young man if the holy feeling of love for her who bore you is not dead within you, shun that which gives her pain—adhere to that which gives her joy. If she is with her Father in heaven, shun that course of life which shuts the gates of heavagainst you, and debars you from her society forever. The drunkard can never inherit the kingdom of God.

TRUE OF NEW YORK.—A young Bostonian, who proposed starting business in New York city, made a preliminary visit there armed with letters of introduction to business men. These presented and the usual compliments passed, the New York merchant inquired of the young Bostonian what he intended to do.

"I have not exactly decided," replied the Puritan, "but expect to settle in some good business and make a living honestly."

"A living honestly?"

"An honest living," repeated the Bostonian.

"Young man," said the New Yorker, "I congratulate you. There is not a city in the United States where you will meet with so little competition in your method of doing business."

STYLE.—A coat that has the mark of use upon it is a recommendation to people of sense, and a hat with too much tap and too high a luster, a derogative circumstance. The best in our cities and towns, are on the back of penniless fops broken down merchants, clerks with pitiful salaries, and men that do not pay up. The heaviest gold chain dangles from the fobs of gamblers of very limited means; costly ornaments on ladies indicate to the eyes that are open, the fact of a silly love or husband cramped for funds. And when a

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1870.

THE XVth AMENDMENT.

On the 30th ult., the Fifteenth Amendment became a part of the Constitution of the United States, and the citizenship of the colored man was officially proclaimed. Notwithstanding the bitter opposition of the Democracy to this measure, the smooth tongued gentry of the coffe-pot persuasion are on the track of the colored voters with all their hollow arguments and wicked machinations in the hope of beguiling them into the support of their tickets. The same deceitful artifices with which they attempted to mislead the soldiers of the war a few years ago, and which were so ignominiously condemned at that time, are again brought forth for this occasion, and runners are already in the field scattering Democratic literature in every direction. This was expected and predicted long ago. It is very natural for a condemned criminal to accept the punishment he can't possibly avoid; and as we believe in Nature, we don't think it would be very natural for the colored voters, who are indebted to the Republican party for rescuing their race from slavery and putting the ballot in their hands, to entirely ignore the source of their future happiness and prosperity at the hands of the above culprits. There are between nine and ten thousand voters in this State, and it is very probable that nine-tenths of these will vote the Republican ticket, which will secure its success beyond a peradventure. Undoubtedly the Democratic party in this State is dead. They may make a great noise and fuss for a little while, but we have the consolation that thunder don't kill. After the mists of the battle of next October shall have cleared away, we will expect to see these slimy snakes re-enact the scenes of eighteen sixty-two and three, and hunt their holes in dismal caverns. Meanwhile the Republican party will have risen in all its grandeur, and in the faith of the American Nation proclaim to the world, that America is in deed and in truth, the land of the free and the home of the brave.

A PEACEFUL INVASION.

Poor Mexico, torn and distracted with civil feuds and periodical revolutions, has ceased to be looked upon with a covetous eye by any other nation. The sad fate of Maximilain seems to have satisfied European Courts that even if they cannot govern themselves, the Mexican people will tolerate no foreign usurper. It has remained for one of the heroes of our own war to devise a new and peaceful scheme for the redemption of Mexico from her chronic condition of anarchy. General Rosecrans, seeing the scarcity of the means of transportation, came to the conclusion that money and railroads were two great wants in the way of the successful development of the latent wealth of Mexico, and the establishment of a stable government. With this object in view he asks the Congress of the United States for the privilege of organizing a railroad company and a banking company under a charter from the United States, and armed with these peaceful weapons, proposes to attempt the great work of redeeming Mexico from poverty and misrule. We hope Congress will promptly grant his request. If the General succeeds in his enterprise he will make a conquest that will bring him greener and more lasting laurels than his most brilliant military exploits. Yankee energy, brains and capital will soon work wonders, and we would not be surprised, a few years hence, to see Mexico, peaceful and prosperous, knocking at the doors of Congress and asking to be taken into the sisterhood of States whence her true friends have always come. We regard Rosecrans' scheme as promising greater results and greater blessings for Mexico than any other yet attempted, and sincerely wish the gallant General the most abundant success in his philanthropic undertaking.

PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE, the murderer of Victor Noir, is reported to be coming to the United States. We have enough sprigs of royalty here now, who have been banished for crimes that should have brought them to the gallows or to prison for life. We hope the criminal scions of royal houses will be kept at home hereafter. It is about time our people made a vigorous protest against being made a penal colony for Europe, whether the convicts be of royal or common stock.

WITH all his love of one-man power, the Emperor Napoleon just now presents the remarkable spectacle of being more liberal than his liberal Cabinet. He wishes to submit the new order of things to a vote of the people, but his ministers oppose the discussion of the matter at all. We have no doubt it is only a skilful blind. Louis Napoleon will only yield the reins when he can no longer hold them.

THE Legislature adjourned yesterday. It is well. That counts one good act that meets with general approval. The past session, thanks to independent Republican criticism, has been an improvement on previous ones, but there is still abundant room for improvement.

AGAIN we have reports that the Cuban insurgents are about succumbing; how much truth there is in them it is utterly impossible to tell.

THE French Government has at last conceded the right of citizens of the United States to land Cables on French soil.

THE Border Raid bill was defeated in the the House on Wednesday March 31st, by a vote of 73 to 16.

THE Public debt, according to the statement just issued, shows a reduction of $5,766,349 during the month of March.

GOLD closed at $111¼ in New York on Monday.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 1, 1870.

THE DIAMOND-WATT

contested election case, in the Senate, has not yet closed, though all the evidence is expected to be in to-morrow. The testimoney taken is very voluminous, and makes over four hundred printed pages. The final argument will probably take place on Monday. The counsel for the Republican sitting Senator, Mr. Watt, are Hon. Lewis W. Hall, of Harrisburg, and late State Senator from the Blair district, and a member of the Civil Code Commission, and J. Alexander Simpson, Esq., of Philadelphia. Mr. Diamond, the Democratic contestant, has for his counsel Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., of Philadelphia, and has retained on the final argument, Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, late Attorney General. The closeness of the Senate, politically, and doubt there is as to which party will have the majority next winter, has spurred both sides in this contest to unusual exertions. Both sides feel confident they have a strong case, but the probabilities are that Mr. Watt will retain his seat.

HASTY LEGISLATION.

As the session is about to close legislation is put through with a celerity that is marvelous. In most cases the titles only of bills are read, and they are sent "kiting" through without so much as an examination by a committee. Were it not for the check of the Executive veto, the character of the legislation engrafted upon the laws of the Commonwealth would often be of a most outrageous description. During the last days of the session the Legislature sends to the Governor a mass of bills to pass upon of all characters and kinds sufficient in number to give him almost constant employment during the remainder of the year in their examination. The present year more than ever demonstrates the necessity of a constitutional provision prohibiting the passage of local bills when a general one can be framed to meet the requirements.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL

has passed both branches of the Legislature and is now in the hands of a conference committee of the two Houses. The Senate has quite materially reduced the bill from what it was when it passed the other House, and if the conference committee perform their work properly the appropriations made the present session will probably be much more satisfactory to the people generally than those made for some years past.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

of the Senate have as yet made no report of the results of their investigations into the affairs of the State Treasury. They will likely make a report the first of next week, but as the facts developed in the investigation have been very thoroughly discussed already. What the committee may have to say will make but little difference to anybody. The whole thing has been a stupendous farce from beginning to end, and has been generally so regarded, although it is said that some members of the committee fail to see its absurdity.

THE BORDER CLAIM

bill has been indefinitely postponed in the House by a large majority. The lateness of the session before it was reached prevented the full and fair discussion to which the measure was entitled, and no doubt contributed much to its defeat. The heavy drains that have been made upon the Treasury by other legislation also had its share in placing the bill in an unfavorable light. It will, of coarse, not be revived again this session.

THE SINKING FUND.

A bill has passed the Senate with only two negative votes, and will probably pass the House, providing that hereafter when the receipts of the State Treasury, exclusive of the sinking fund, shall not be sufficient to pay current and ordinary expenses, it shall be lawful for the State Treasurer to devote such funds as may be in the sinking fund other than those placed there by the Constitution to the payment of such expenses, and that the decisions of the Supreme Court requiring payment of the interest on the State debt contracted prior to 1862, in gold is the supreme law of the land, anything in the laws of Pennsylvania to the contrary notwithstanding. The Commissioners of the sinking fund are also required to purchase for redemption such amounts of State loans, or certificates of indebtedness as the condition of the sinking fund may justify purchasing such loans as first fall due as far as practicable.

XLIst CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

MONDAY, March 28th.—Nothing of importance done in the Senate to-day.

In the House, among the bills and resolutions introduced and referred are, one to amend the act establishing the postal money-order system.

Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis.

To reorganize the Navy.

Providing for the payment of pensions in gold.

From the Wisconsin Legislature, asking a further appropriation for the improvement of harbors on Lake Superior.

To aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph from California and Oregon Railroad to the several Pacific railroads.

From the Legislature of New Mexico praying for authority to raise two regiments for protection against the Indians.

The Tariff question was then taken up and discussed, but no action taken on it.

TUESDAY, March 29th.—SENATE.—Mr. Sherman said that a majority of the Senate desired to take up the Texas bill and pass on it, to give the President an opportunity to issue his proclamation declaring that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution has been ratified.

Several Senators discussed the motion.

The question on postponing was agreed to by yeas, 42; nays 18.

The question on discharging the Judiciary Committee from the Texas bill, with an order to bring it before the Senate, was agreed to by yeas, 39; nays, 15.

The bill was then taken up, read and considered, and amended by striking out the provision that the act shall not affect the condition and guarantees on which the State is admitted, and passed.

In the House the Tariff bill was again discussed, but nothing done.

WEDNESDAY, March 30th.—Nothing of importance done in the Senate.

In the House, Mr. Buttler, of Mass., from the Reconstruction Committee, reported back the Senate amendment to the bill admitting Texas to representation with a recommendation that the amendment be concurred in. The amendment is to strike out the proviso that "nothing in the bill shall affect the conditions on which Texas was originally annexed to the Union."

The amendment was concurred in, yeas, 122; nays, 50; a party vote.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill.

Mr. Schenck moved that the general debate to morrow shall close in one hour and a half. Agreed to.

Mr. Maynard then took the floor in adversity to the bill. Pending his remarks, the President's private Secretary arrived, and notified the House that the President had signed the bill admitting Texas into the Union, and also delivered the message and proclamation in writing.

On motion of Mr. Garfield the Committee rose, in order that these papers might be read.

The message was then read, announcing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. Accompanying the message was the proclamation of ratifiction by Secretary Fish.

The reading of the documents was followed by clapping of hands, cheers and other demonstrations of applause.

THURSDAY, March 31st.—SENATE.—Mr. Drake presented the credentials of Morgan C. Hamilton and J. W. Flanigan, Senators elect from Texas; the former for the term ending March 4, 1871, the latter for the term ending March 4, 1875. He asked that the gentlemen be sworn into office.

Mr. Thurman called for the reading of the certificates, which were then read, being certificates of election, signed by E. J. Davis, Governor of Texas.

In response to a request from the Vice President Messrs. Hamilton and Flanigan came forward, escorted by Messrs. Drake and Cole, and, after being duly qualified, took seats upon the Republican side of the Senate.

In the House several petitions were presented and the Tariff question discussed.

FRIDAY, April 1st.—In the Senate several bills in the interest of the City of Washington were considered. On motion, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn, it be till Monday next.

In the House, the Tariff question was taken up and discussed for some time. This is a tedious question, and as it appears to have the misfortune of being brought up when there is no time to devote to it, it may be some time before it is disposed of. There appears to be great difference of opinion on almost every point touched, and the discussions consequent occupy all the time and make little progress toward accomplishing anything.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, March 28.—Senate not in session to day.

In the House more than a hundred local bills were reported from the Committees, and followed by some very reckless legislation.

TUESDAY, March 29.—The Appropriation bill was called up, when Mr. Randall rose to make a personal explanation. He denied knowing anything of the passage of the bill relating to the appointment of the Collector of Delinquent Taxes by the Receiver of Taxes, and doubted that such a bill had passed the Senate. He then read a bill repealing that act. This lead to considerable discussion which occupied the time.

In the House, A long debate took place upon the House bill authorizing the International Steamship Company to build steamers, to issue five million bonds, and to deposit them in the State treasury, etc. A number of bills were considered during the evening session, all in the interests of railroad, plank-road, turnpike &c. companies and consequently of no interest to our readers.

WEDNESDAY, March 30.—The following House bills were reported favorably:

Incorporating the Pickwick Glee Club.

Also, the Commercial Deposite Company.

Also, supplement to the Wheatley Dramatic Association.

Also, incorporating the Penn Treaty Association.

Also, incorporating the Baldwin Mutual Relief Association.

Several hundred additional bills were also reported favorably from the committees.

The House bill, taxing the national bank shares, was passed.

Mr. Nagle moved to discharge the committee from the consideration of the Senate bill creating the alderman and councilmen of each ward into a Board of Highways to control the streets of their respective wards. The Senate refused to discharge the committee.

In the House, the House bill to pay over two million dollars for claims for damages sustained by the border counties during the war was considered.

Mr. Skinner urged the payment of the border claims on the score of both charity and justice to the sufferers. No action.

House bill for the International Steamship Company was passed. This is the bill which requires the State to put its certificate upon the back of five millions of bonds.

THURSDAY, March 31.—In the Senate, among the reports from committee was the following:

Joint resolution protesting against the passage by Congress of a bill for an air-line railroad through Pennsylvania from Washington to New York.

Mr. Billingfelt, from the Committee on Finance, reported a communication from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, with a bill.

The bill provides substantially:

First. That hereafter whenever the receipts of the State Treasury, exclusive of the sinking fund, shall not be sufficient to pay the current and ordinary expenses of the government, it shall be lawful for the State Treasurer to devote such funds as may be in the sinking fund other than those placed there by the Constitution to the payment of such expenses, and that the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States requiring the payment of the interest on the State debt contracted prior to 1862 in gold, as the supreme law of the land, anything in the laws of Pennsylvania to the contrary notwithstanding.

Second. That the State Treasurer shall conform to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States requiring the payment of the interest on the State debt contracted prior to 1862 in gold, as the supreme law of the land, anything in the laws of Pennsylvania to the contrary notwithstanding.

Third. That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be required to purchase for redemption such amounts of the State loans or certificates of indebtedness as the condition of the sinking fund may justify, purchasing such loans as first fall due, as far as practicable. After some discussion, was amended and passed.

In the House their was nothing of importance done.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Ratification Proclaimed—Message from the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 30th—The President to-day having approved the Texas bill, soon thereafter sent the following message and accompanying proclamation to Congress announcing the ratifications of the Fifteenth Amendment:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1870.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

It is unusual to notify the two Houses of Congress by message of the promulgation by proclamation of the Secretary of State of the ratification of a Constitutional amendment. In view, however, of the vast importance of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution, this day declared a part of that revered instrument, I deem a departure from the unusual custom justifiable. A measure which makes at once four millions of people voters who were heretofore declared by the highest tribunal in the land not citizens of the United States, nor eligible to become so, with the assertion that at the time of the Declaration of Independence the opinion was fixed and universal in the civilized portion of the white race, regarded as an axiom, in morals as well as in politics, that "black men had no rights which white men were bound to respect," is indeed a measure of grander importance than any other one act of the kind from the foundation of our free Government to the present time. Institutions like ours, in which all power is derived directly from the people, must depend mainly upon their intelligence, patriotism and industry. I call the attention, therefore, of the newly-enfranchised race to the importance of their striving in every honorable manner to make themselves worthy of their new privilege. To the race more favored heretofore by our laws, I would say, withhold no legal privilege of advancement to the new citizen. The framers of our Constitution firmly believed that a republican form of government could not endure without intelligence and education generally diffused among the people. The Father of his Country, in his Farewell Address, uses this language: "Promote, then, as a matter of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of the Government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened." In his first annual message to Congress the same views were forcibly presented, and are again urged in his eighth message. I repeat that the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution completes the greatest civil change, and constitutes the most important event that has occurred since the nation came into life. The change will be beneficial in proportion to the heed that is given to the urgent recommendations of WASHINGTON. If these recommendations were important then, with a population of but a few millions, how much more important now, with a population of forty millions, and increasing in a rapid ratio. I would therefore call upon Congress to take all the means within their constitutional power to promote and encourage popular education throughout the country, and upon the people everywhere, to see to it that all who possess and exercise political rights shall have the opportunity to acquire the knowledge which will make their share in the Government a blessing and not a danger. By such means only can the benefits contemplated by this amendment to the Constitution be secured.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 30, 1870.

HAMILTON FISH,

Secretary of State of the United States.

PROCLAMATION.

To all whom these presents may come greeting: Know ye that the Congress of the United States on or about the 27th day of February, 1868, passed a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislature, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE 15, SECTION 1.—The rights of citizens of the United States to vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

And further, that it appears from the official document on file in this Department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as aforesaid, has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of North Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine, Louisiana Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, New-York, New-Hampshire, Nevada, Vermont, Virginia, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Nebraska and Texas, in all twenty-nine States. And further, that the States whose Legislatures have so ratified the said proposed amendment constitute three fourths of the whole number of States in the United States. And further, that it appears from an official document, on file in this Department, that the Legislature of the State of New-York has since passed resolutions claiming to withdraw the said ratification of the said amendment which had been made by the Legislature of that State and of which official notice had been filed in this Department. And further, that it appears from an official document, on file in this Department, that the Legislature of Georgia has by resolutions, ratified the said proposed amendment. Now, therefore, be it known I, HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the act of Congress approved the 20th day of April, in the year 1818, entitled an "act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States, and for other purposes," do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety forth.

(Signed,) HAMILTON FISH.

More Indian Depredations—Call for Troops.

SOUTH PASS CITY, April 3.—On the morning of the 31st ult., a son of Dr. James Irwin, of Atlantic City, was attacked by about twenty-five Indians in the outskirts of Atlantic City. He was struck with a bullet and three arrows and expired from the effect of the wounds on the evening of the 1st. The attack was a surprise to our citizens, as it was supposed that the Indians around were peaceable, they having been sent to this vicinity by General Augur.

After the attack mentioned, a party of citizens from Atlantic City set out to look for the prospecting parties scattered over the adjacent country. They returned yesterday. The bodies of J. McGuire, A. Kellogg, E. Fasberry, W. C. Bennington, and Joseph H. Orbeck were found in different places, horribly mutilated. Four more of our citizens are still missing, and there is no doubt that two have been killed, as they were near the trail of the Indians.

The stage due here yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M., has not yet arrived, and it is now believed that it has been captured by Indians, as a party of at least seventy-five to one hundred were seen on the first going toward the stage route, and as the weather is fine and the route well equipped, any ordinary accident that could happen the stage would have been remedied by now. The stage left Big Sandy station, forty five miles west of here yesterday morning, all right. On board the stage were Paymaster General Alvard, Major Russell, and four guards of the United States army; Frederick Hummel a passenger, Wm. Barham, one of the proprietors of the route, and W. A. Kelly, driving.

A party of mounted horsemen have left here to endeavor to learn the fate of this party. There are but a few infantry troops in Wind River valley to guard that important settlement and none in this vicinity of any kind. Our people are loudly calling for Sheridan or Baker, and if troops are not soon sent to protect us our citizens will do a little Pleganizing on their own account.

THE "TELEGRAPH SHIP."

A Signal Ship on the Atlantic Ocean.

This week the International Mid-Channel Telegraph Company will moor a telegraph station vessel off the entrance to the English Channel, in from 55 to 59 fathoms of water. The position of the vessel will be 46 degrees, 20 minutes and 30 seconds north latitude, and 6 degrees 17 minutes west latitude of Greenwich. The vessel will be painted black, with the words "Telegraph Ship," in white letters, on her sides. She will have three masts. At the mainmast head a large black cone will be hoisted during the day, and a powerful globular light at night, which being elevated thirty feet above the level of the sea, should be seen at a distance of six miles. A bright "thorough" light will be shown every fifteen minutes during the night, from an hour after sunset until an hour before sunrise. During foggy weather, day or night, a bell will be rung continuously for half a minute every quarter of an hour, and until October, 1870, a gun will be fired every quarter of an hour. Communications with the "Telegraph Ship" will be made only by means of The Commercial Code of Signals for the Use of all Nations." This is the first step toward placing telegraph ships on the Atlantic ocean, and it may be that the day is not far distant when station ships will be placed in the tracks of ocean-going steamers. These telegraph station ships will prove a great service to navigation by saving time, and lessening risk and expense. For meteorological purposes these stations will be very useful.

PAPER HANDKERCHIEFS.—The Japanese paper handkerchiefs are assuredly coming, if a contemporary be right. The paper collar manufacture now has been extended to less prominent but more important garments of great strength and flexibility, which can be sewed with a machine, giving seams almost as strong as a woven fabric. The inventor has particularly applied it to the production of petticoats, which are either printed in imitation of the fashionable skirts of the day, or stamped out with open work of such beauty and delicacy as no amount of labor with scissors and needle could imitate. The marvel is that these really beatiful productions can be sold at retail at fifteen cents each!

Imitation cretonnes and chintz for bed furniture are also made, a set costing at retail about $1 50. The felted material is so flexible that a curtain may be twisted into a rope and shaken out again, showing as little creasing as chintz similarly treated. There are also table cloths embossed with designs of great beauty. This felted paper may in the end have a serious influence on the production of the woven fabrics it is intended to displace. Imitation leather, impermeable to water, is likewise made of it, and produces a cheap and useful covering for furniture and even serves for shoes.—*Paper Trade Reporter.*

IF BROOMS are wet in boiling suds, once a week, they will become very tough, will not cut the carpet, last much longer and always sweep like a new broom. A very dusty carpet may be cleaned by setting a pail of cold water out by the door, wet the broom in it knock it to get off all the drops, sweep a yard or so, then wash the broom as before and sweep again, being careful to shake all the drops off the broom, and not to sweep far at a time. If done with care it will clean a carpet very nicely and you will be surprised at the quantity of dirt in the water. The water may need changing once or twice if the carpet is very dusty. Snow sprinkled over a carpet and swept off before it has time to melt and dissolve is also nice for renovating a soiled carpet. Moistened Indian meal is used with good effect by some housekeepers.

GREAT DESTITUTION is reported to prevail in a colony of Hollanders in Amelia county, Virginia, who were induced to emigrate from their native country and settle there, by promises of a sufficiency of employment and good wages. The colony prospered for a time but reverses occurred, and now after a sojourn of only a year, the colonists, three hundred in number, find themselves destitute of money, among strangers, upon whose charity they must depend for the bare necessities of life. The county court of Amelia county has appropriated $500 for their temporary relief.

THE WHOLESALE trade of Chicago during the past year amounted to the clever sum of four hundred and sixteen millions, while the sum total of its manufactures footed up less than sixty millions. These facts, which have considerably annoyed the good citizens of that thriving city, have aroused a spirit of determination which augurs well for the interests of manufacturing in the future. Movements are already on foot to increase manufacturing facilities, and as the principal drawback has been the want of a full supply of good coal, this difficulty it is proposed to remedy by the immediate completion of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad, which will open up a means of direct communication with some of the best coal fields of Illinois.

TREASURER SPINNER reports that about three hundred dollars in counterfeit currency is received daily at the Treasury Department. These counterfeits have to be thrown out by lady counters employed for the purpose. A regulation of the Department requires that, for every counterfeit note passed over, an equal amount shall be deducted from the pay of the person counting it, but such instances are said to be very rare, ladies seldom failing to detect spurious notes at a glance.

IT IS stated that smutty wheat can be made into good and wholesome flour by adding one quart of finely pulverized air-slacked lime to each eight bushels of grain, throughly mixing it before it passes through the cleaning apparatus of the grist-mill previous to grinding. The lime seems to cut the smut, which adheres to the fuzzy end of the wheat, and both are blown out with other dust and dirt.

A CINCINNATI lady who recently found the gas escaping in her servant's chamber, asked her if she had blown it out instead of turning it off, and was told that she "was not so green as all that; she had only turned it on again a little that it would be easier lighted in the mornin."

A SMART old Western lady being called into court as a witness, grew impatient at the question put to her, and told the Judge that she would quit the stand, for he was "raly one of the most inquisitive old gentlemen she had ever seen."

MARKETS.

BEDFORD MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY G. R. OSTER & CO.

White Wheat per bushel			$1.00
Red	"	"	90
Corn	"	"	80
Oats	"	"	40
Potatoes	"	"	50
Flax Seed	"	"	1.75
Clover Seed	"	"	$6.00@6.50
Timothy Seed	"	"	3.00
Apples	"	"	75
Flour, per barrel			5.50@6.00
Butter, per pound			30
Tallow	"	"	10
Beeswax	"	"	30
Lard	"	"	20
Pork	"	"	11
Wool	"	"	40@45
Turkey	"	"	8
Beef	"	"	
Eggs	doz.		20
Chickens	"	"	2.25
Wood—Hickory, per cord			4.00
" —Oak,	"	"	3.00

PHIL'A LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—The flour market is quiet, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels in lots, at $4 37½a4 50 for superfine; $4 62½a4 75 for extras; $5a5 75 for low grade and choice northwestern extra family; $5a5 62½ for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5 25a6 for Ohio and Indiana do. do.; and $6 25a7 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye flour may be quoted at $4 50a4 62½ per barrel.

The market for wheat is exceedingly flat, but prices are well sustained. Sales of 1,000 bushels Pennsylvania and western red at $1 23a1 26, and 13,000 bushels on secret terms. Rye is held at $1 for Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce and in demand at the recent advance. Sales of 3,200 bushels yellow in the cars and from store at $1 03a1 05. Oats are unchanged; 2,000 bushels sold at 59a61c.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in good demand, and 200 bushels sold at $9a9 25. Timothy is firm at $6a6 50. Flaxseed cannot be quoted over $5 25.

Miscellaneous.

PURE COLD WATER.

The Best and Cheapest Pump now in use.

S. G. MASON'S

DOUBLE-ACTING NON-FREEZING CAST-IRON FORCE PUMP.

This Pump has been awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania State Fairs.

This Pump never freezes, from the fact that the moment you stop pumping, the water gradually drops back to a level with the water in the well; consequently you always get PURE COLD WATER. It will force water any distance through pipe, and in case of FIRE, is valuable, as water may be thrown to the distance of from fifty to sixty feet from its mouth, by attaching 3 or four feet of small hose. It is DOUBLE ACTING, and can be worked with ease. It is just the thing to wash wagons, buggies, and water gardens, &c., and every farmer and mechanic should have one of these pumps. As for Health, this Pump has been pronounced by our leading Physicians as being one of the very best pumps now in use. It's generally known that wooden pumps hold the water in the stalk, and of course it tastes more or less of the wood. This Pump leaves all the water drop back just as soon as you stop pumping, to the level of the water in the well. So you get PURE COLD WATER from the bottom of the well every time you draw a bucket full. There are about 92 of these pumps now in use in this county, for one and two years, and they have ALL given perfect satisfaction. Not one of these has frozen since they have been put in. For reference I can give some of the very best men in our town and county. Call and see this pump work before purchasing any other.

PRICE LIST.—Three-quarter inch pump, from 7 to 10 feet $15; from 10 to 15 feet $18; from 15 to 20 feet $20; from 20 to 25 feet $23; from 25 to 30 feet $30; from 30 to 35 feet $35; from 35 to 40 feet $40. Inch Pump.—From 7 to 10 feet $20; from 10 to 15 feet $23; from 15 to 20 feet $28; from 20 to 25 feet $33, from 25 to 30 feet $38; from 30 to 35 feet $43.

The undersigned has also the following counties for sale, viz: Somerset, Fulton, Franklin, Huntingdon, Blair and Center. Good deeds given for fifteen years. For further information address W. W. SHUCK, General Agent, 3feb2m Bedford, Bedford co., Pa.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting: KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and G. W. GUMP and WILLIAM G. EICHOLTZ, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, *on the 4th Monday of April, being the 25th day*, 1870, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

Given under my hand and seal the 13th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1870.

WILLIAM KEYSER,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff
Bedford, April 1, 1870. 4w

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS in and for the County of Bedford.

Jacob A. Eichelberger } April Term, 1870.
vs. } No. 41.
Mary B. Eichelberger. } In Divorce.

To MARY B. EICHELBERGER, respondent:

You will please take notice that a rule has been granted on you in the above case to show cause, if any you have, why a divorce a *vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed therein. Returned Monday, April 25, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. Personal service having failed on account of your absence. M. A. POINTS.
Att'y for Libellant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the said Court examiner, to take testimony, in the above stated case, will meet all parties interested, at his office, in Bedford, on Wednesday, April 20, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day. A. KING, Jr.,
25mar4t Examiner.

DICKENS' NOVELS, full sets, at 25 cents per novel, at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

Miscellaneous.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.

The following are selected from thousands of testimonials of similar character, as expressing the reasons for the preference for the GROVER & BAKER Machines over all others.

* * "I like the Grover & Baker Machine, in the first plane, because, if I had any other I should still want a Grover & Baker; and, having a Grover & Baker, it answers the purpose of all the rest. It does a greater variety of work and it is easier to learn than any other."—*Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jenny June.)*

* * "I have had several years' experience with a Grover & Baker Machine, which has given me great satisfaction. I think the Grover & Baker Machine is more easily managed, and less liable to get out of order. I prefer the Grover & Baker, decidedly."—*Mrs. Dr. Watts, New York.*

* * "I have had one in my family for some two years; and from what I know of its workings, and from the testimony of many of my friends who use the same, I can hardly see how anything could be more complete or give better satisfaction."—*Mrs. Gen Grant.*

* * "I believe it to be the best, all things considered, of any that I have known. It is very simple and easily learned; the sewing from the ordinary spools is a great advantage, the stick is entirely reliable; it does ornamental work beautifully; it is not liable to get out of order."—*Mrs. A. M. Spooner, 36 Bond Street, Brooklyn.*

* * "I am acquainted with the work of the principal machines; and I prefer the Grover & Baker to them all, because I consider the stitch more elastic. I have work now in the house which was done nine years ago, which is still good."—*Mrs. Dr. McCready, No. 43 East 23d street, New York.*

* * "More than two-thirds of all the sewing done in my family for the last two years has been done by Grover & Baker's Machine, and I never had a garment rip or need mending, except those rents which frolicsome boys will make in whole cloth. It is in my opinion by far the most valuable of any I have tried."—*Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.*

* * "The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine has rendered in every respect the most perfect satisfaction. It combines so many advantages with beauty of execution and economy in price that it is a necessity in every household."—*Mrs. Governor Geary, Harrisburgh, Pa.*

* * "I have had the Grover & Baker Machine for ten or twelve years in constant use in my house. I have seen and known every kind of family sewing, both personal and household, accomplished upon the Grover & Baker Machine to the entire satisfaction of all who were concerned."—*Rev. Stephen H. Tyng.*

* * "I find the Grover & Baker stitch will wear as long as the garments do—outwear the garment, in fact. The stitch will not break on bias seams, when stretched, as others do; and neither does it draw the work."—*Mrs. Dr. Whiting, 4 East 24th street, New York.*

* * "We have a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine for seven years in constant use, hemming, felling, tucking, and everything that the fingers can do. It is preferred over all others on account of its durability of work, elasticity and strength of stitch, ease of movement, and simplicity of construction."—*Mrs. General Buel.*

* * "There could be no greater comfort in a family than a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. I have used one for the last nine or ten years, and I think it is decidedly the best family Sewing Machine."—*Mrs. Alice B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Dr. Whipple, Sec. Am. Miss. Association.*

* * "I have had an opportunity of examining and using other varieties of machines; but I very much prefer the Grover & Baker stitch, for strength, elasticity, and beauty. I have seen no other machine so simple in its construction, so easily understood and kept in order."—*Mrs. E. D. Sanborn, St. Louis.*

The Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company manufacture both the Elastic Stitch and Lock Stitch Machines, and offer the public a choice of the best machines of both kinds, at their estrblishments in all the large cities, and through agencies in nearly all towns throughout the country. Price Lists and samples of sewing in both stitches furnished on application to Grover & Baker S. M. Co., Philadelphia, or to

F. M. MASTERS,
25feb Bloody Run, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED, AGENTS WANTED, \$75 to \$200 per month, male and female, to sell the celebrated and original Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected; it will hem, fell, stitch, tuck, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. For simplicity and durability, it has no rival. Do not buy from any parties selling machines under the same name as ours, unless having a Certificate of Agency signed by us, as they are worthless Cast Iron Machines.

For Circulars and Terms, apply or address, H. CRAWFORD & CO.,
22oct6m 413 Chestnut St., Phil'a.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

MRS. M. A. BINDER has just arrived from Paris and London with the latest designs, personally selected from the greatest novelties; also, the most elegant Trimmings to be secured in Paris. LACES, RIBBONS, VELVETS, BRIDAL VEILS, Flowers, Fine Jewelry, and Trimmed Paper Patterns, Dress and Cloak Making.

Exclusive agent for Mrs. M. Work's celebrated system for cutting ladies' dresses, sacques, &c.

N. W. corner of Eleventh and
24sep6m Chestnut Sts., Phil's.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TEN YEARS IN WALL STREET.

It includes the Histories, Mysteries, and Secret Doings of Wall Street, Life Sketches of its Men, the speculations in Gold, Stocks, &c., Women Speculators, and all that is great, powerful, splendid, mysterious, interesting, wicked, amazing, wretched, &c., in the focus of speculation. Portraits of Vanderbilt, Drew, Gould, Fisk, Jr., and many others, Engravings of noted places, Life and Scenes, &c. *Canvassing Books free.* Send for circulars to WORTHINGTON, DUSTIN & CO., Publishers, 148 Asylum St. Hartford, Conn.
25 march4w.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

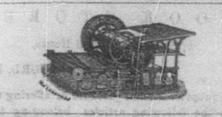
This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'69:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to Aaron Evans and Jonathan Evans, on the estate of Joseph Evans, late of Broad Top township, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

AARON EVANS,
Eagle Foundry, Huntingdon co. Pa.
JONATHON EV

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1870

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder.—John P. Reed.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Hugh Moore.
Sheriff—William Keyser.
Deputy Sheriff—John A. Cessna.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, George Elder, and P. M. Barton. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egulf, Adam K. Pensyl, and J. L Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—A. J. Sanson. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, Owen McGirr, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley,
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed, *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy,
High Constable—Lawrence Defibaugh,
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, Geo. Mardorff. Geo H. Mengel, *Secretary*. H. Nicodemus, *Treasurer*.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Bedford Council, No. 502, O. U. A. M., meets on Thursday evening of each week, in the Masonic Hall.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Fall Arrangement.*—Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M. arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.
Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 11.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.
The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

Local Affairs.

Important Notice.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of Durborrow & Lutz, are hereby notified that all accounts must be settled promptly. Those indebted for subscriptions will ascertain the facts and amount by reference to the date on the yellow slip with their newspaper address. All bearing date prior to July 15th 1868 are indebted to Durborrow & Lutz for the amount due up to that time. Accounts for advertising &c., have been forwarded to all at various times. These accounts must now be settled; no longer indulgence can be given. Those neglecting this notice must not complain if they find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. JOHN LUTZ.
28jantf

USE LIGHTNING CURE for all aches and pains.

LIFE, Fire, and Live Stock Insurance.
W. A. EDWARDS, Agent,
5apltf Bedford Pa.

FOR Coughs and Colds use Hagenbuch's Lung Balsam. Go see Dr. Allen.

THE FIRST was an unusually dull and dry business day. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, there were very few people in town. No bustle, no stir, and very little money changing hands.

SCHOOL books are selling cheaper at the INQUIRER Book Store than anywhere else in town.

AN effort was made last week to have Gough come to Bedford and give a lecture, but as he has engagements every night for the next three months there is no probability of our getting him this year.

IF you are Deaf or have Roaring in the Head use Lightning Cure. See Dr. Allen.

THE weather has been very changeable the past week. April was ushered in with a tremendous rain, which raised the streams in this vicinity higher than they have been for some years. The bottoms bordering the Raystown branch and Dunning's Creek were all under water on Saturday morning, but no material damage done. Sabbath morning we had sunshine, but toward evening a cold northwest wind made its appearance, creating a demand for overcoats, comforts &c. Monday it blew snow all day, and Tuesday was cold, damp and cloudy.

RUN OFF.—On Monday last, Mr. Emanuel Nicodemus, of South Woodberry twp., was hauling logs with a four-horse team, and in the gap below Pattonsville the horses became frightened and ran into Yellow Creek, which, owing to the late freshet had swollen very high. The two lead horses became disengaged from the others and swam out, but the wagon was to heavy for the other two which would certainly have drowned had it not been for a Mr. Bohner of Pattonsville, who swam in and cut the traces.

THE Treasurer has been "skunked and "scalped" until he has paid for half of the skunks and foxes in Southern Pennsylvania. The trappers having a nice way of reading the phraseology of the law which requires the "hanimiles" to be caught in Bedford County. They go in pairs, and after the game is secured in an adjoining County they repair to the Bedford County line, one of the party enters her sacred precincts and the other tosses him the game and he catches it, and then it is caught in Bedford County.

AMONG THE INDIANS.—Lieut. Herndon tells us that no tribes of aborigines are found in the deepest forests of South America, from the Andes to the Atlantic coast, that do not have and use Doct. Ayer's medicines and Lowell cottons. "Tremont," "Suffolk," "Boott," are seen stamped in large red and blue letters upon their garments, while Ayer's Pills and Cherry Pectoral are among the treasures of their habitations. The native soil furnishes them all their food and most of their remedies, but they suffer from some afflictions which must have the interposition of higher skill.—*Sentinel, Liberty, Va.* 1m

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

IF you have lame back use Lightning Cure.

THE following changes were made on of about the first of April. Wm. M. Lloyd's bank has been moved from Pitt st. to the middle room in the INQUIRER building on Juliana st. J. R. Durborrow has moved his law office to the room lately occupied by Messers Hall and Keagy. W. M. Hall and W. C. Holahan have their offices in the Shaeffer building. Alx. King Jr. Has his office with Mr. Spang in Juliana st. H. Nicodemus and E. M. Alsip have their offices in the Reed and Schell bank room. Dr. J. Ross Anderson has his office in the room lately occupied by Dr. J. G Minnich dentist see his card in another column. George Mardorff has moved his confectionary to the Shannon's bank room. H. F. Irvine has moved the Regulator to the room lately occupied by J. M. Shoemaker and Mr. Shoemaker is fixed up in his new building. Isaac Lipple and Son have moved their Clothing Emporium to the Regulator Stand. Dr. J. G. Minnich Dentist, has moved to the 2nd story in the I. O. O. F. Hall, and our friend John Nicodemus has opened a new tin and stove store in the room lately occupied by I. Lipple and son. We hope our friends may enjoy their new homes, and have success in their business.

FREE Lecture and Concert every evening in front of the Washington House.

A FREE ENTERTAINMENT.—On Monday afternoon, Dr. J. C. Allen, the noted physician from Williamsport Penna., author and manufacturer of the celebrated. "Lightning Cure," arrived in our town, accompanied by a proficient corps of first class musicians, who, during the following evening, in front of the Washington hotel, gave a free instrumental and vocal musical entertainment, in which the latest and most popular airs were introduced. Joe Allen the star of the troupe got off a number of original puns and witticisms, which were highly appreciated by the large crowd that was present on the occasion. After the conclusion of the performances by the troupe, Dr. J. C. Allen sang "The Sword of Bunker Hill" which he rendered with peculiar stress and force, characteristic of the sentiments of that popular song. The doctor is stopping at the Washington hotel, and will remain for several weeks, during which time, he will be glad to have all who are afflicted, to call and see him. His specialities are, affections of the eye, and ear, and chronic diseases.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—Huntingdon, April 2.—A sad case of drowning occurred here this morning at eight o'clock. Two men, named David Westbrook and John Hoffman, were coming down the Juniata river in a skiff, when it struck the Broadtop trestlework and broke in two, precipitating the men into the river which was very high from the recent rains. The men tried to swim to the shore, calling piteously for help. A number of persons near heard their cries and came to the shore, and threw out some plank in order to save them, but all their attempts failed. Westbrook sunk about a hundred feet from the shore, and Hoffman, who swam to within fifty feet of the shore, made an effort to take off his hat, when he also sunk and was drowned. Hoffman leaves a wife and four children, and Westbrook a wife. The river was about six feet high, and a current running at the rate of eight miles an hour. The bodies were not seen after they sunk.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.—Dr. J. E. Allen, Surgeon, Oculist and Aurist, from Williamsport, Pa., has taken rooms at the Washington House, Bedford, for 10 days, commencing April 4th, for the treatment of Chronic Diseases, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatic and Nervous Pain.

All diseases of the Eye and Ear successfully treated. Catarrh and Deafness positively cured. Asthma and Dyspepia cured. Coughs Colds and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat cured. Call and see the Doctor.

Consultations and examinations free and confidential.

Dr. A. C. Wood, from Philadelphia, *Fellow of the Eclectic Medical Society*, is associated with Dr. Allen as Examining Physician. Call and see the Doctors; they will deal fair with all.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office, at Bedford, on the 4th day of April 1870, unclaimed, and which will be sent to the Dead Letter Office on the 1st day of May next, if not called for and lifted prior to that date:

Beale Wilson K.	Keyser Harriet,
Carpenter D. H.	Longman Sarah Mrs.,
Davis John E.	Lofferty Josiah,
Davis Martin,	Logue Henry T.,
Denner Rachael,	Lander Mr.,
Geinely Gideon,	Meck Lewis A.,
Holt Cathren,	Miller Ferdinando,
Holford Rachael,	Marsh S. L. Mrs.,
Hill Margaret,	Sleek Emma Mrs.,
Herby John,	Wolford John J.,
Herming H. W.	Waw John B.,
Jones Jennie Miss,	Wilger Harriet,
Harnishfeger Martin,	Red Tho's. L.,
Koonts Anna B.,	Richardson Wm. B.,

April 4, 1870. D. WASHABAUGH, P. M.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

MISS LAURA BLACK, of New Enterprise, opened a select school in that place on Monday the 4th inst. She has been attending Normal School at Millersville for some time, and will no doubt meet with success.

DONT forget that the Inquirer Book Store is the place to buy school books, pens, inks, stationery &c.

THE American Newspaper Directory, published by G. P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 40 Park Row, New York, contains a full and complete statement of all facts about newspapers which an advertiser desires to know. The subscription price is five dollars.

IF you have Asthma or Dyspepsia use Hagenbuch's Lung Balsam. Go see Drs. Allen and Wood.

BLANK receipts for the use of Treasurers of school Districts, and Justices' receipts for county taxes, Executions, Subpœnas, Summonses, all kinds of blanks for school Directors, Judgment notes, Deeds &c., &c., always on hand at the INQUIRER Book Store.

ALISMA.—If any of our readers have failed to try Seward & Bentley's Alisma for the hair, they should do so at once, for there is no disputing the fact that for a renewer and restorer of gray and faded locks, and a beautifier of the hair, it is superior to all other preparations.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL for April is received, full of life and vigor as usual; always fresh and bright and original. Let all the children have this delightful Juvetile Magazine. Only one dollar a year. Published by Alfred L. Sewell & Co., Chicago, Illinois.

GO SEE Drs. Allen and Wood at the Washington House. Use Lightning Cure.

Go to the INQUIRER Book Store for stationery, school books, miscellaneous books, news papers, magazines, pens, pencils, inks and every thing in that line. Don't be afraid to go in and look around anyhow—No harm done if you don't buy.

A UNIVERSAL REMEDY.—"Brown's bronchial Troches" for Coughs, Colds, and Bronchial Affections, now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of many years. Its merits and extensive use have caused the Troches to be counterfeited, and we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against worthless imitations.

THE BLAIR AND BEDFORD RAILROAD.—The following railroad bill introduced by Mr. Longenecker, passed the House on the 16th ult., and will likely pass the Senate and become a law. We are glad to see a railroad interest manifested in any part of the County, and we know our friends in the Cove, whom this road will benefit, will know how to appreciate the enterprise. We feel confident that when they take hold of anything, it is bound to move, for they have the wealth to back them, and the judgement to rightly apply it. May the project meet with unbounded success.

AN ACT to incorporate the Blair and Bedford railroad company:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That David Watson, Essington Hammond, Jacob Martin, John Nicodemus, Theophilus Snyder, Frederick Hile, J. C. Everhart, Simon Snyder, Jacob Brenneman, Joseph B. Noble, William H. Aaron John B. Fluke, Solomon Steele, John F. Lowry, Jacob Williams, William Barndollar, H. M'Allister, James Morley, James M'Millen, Frank Wilkeson or any ten of them, be and the same are hereby appointed commissioners to open books, receive subscriptions and organize a company by the name, style and title of the Blair and Bedford railroad company, with all the powers and subject to all the provisions of an act entitled "An Act regulating railroad companies" approved the nine-teenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine and the supplement thereto except so far as herein other wise provided.

Section 2. That the said Blair and Bedford railroad company may forthwith proceed to lay out and construct a railroad, from the terminus of any railroad now contemplated or hereafter built towards, into or through Morrison's Cove, Blair county, Pennsylvania, thence by the best and most feasible route toward or to Pattonsville in Bedford county, thence by a route to be determined by the board of directors of said company adjacent to or crossing the Huntingdon and Broad Top mountain railroad to a point on or near the southern border of this State, with power to build branch roads connecting the main road with the Bloomfield and other ore and mineral deposits along said route.

Section 3. That the capital stock of said company shall be five hundred thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, with power to increase its capital stock from time to time, as may be necessary to build and extend said road and effect the objects of the company, that any company incorporated by the laws of this State shall have power to subscribe to the capital stock, or to purchase the bonds of said company, and such subscriber shall be represented at the meetings and elections by such person or persons as may be designated by the governing power of such subscribing corporation.

Section 4. That said company shall have the right to issue bonds, with or without the right of conversion into the capital stock of said company at par, to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars per mile of said railroad, and to secure the said bond by a mortgage or mortgages of all and any of the property and franchises of the company, said bonds to bear such rate of interest not exceeding seven per centum, to be issued in such amounts, not less than fifty dollars and to be disposed of on such terms and price as the board of directors may determine.

GRAND JURORS drawn for April Term, 4th Monday, 25th day, A. D. 1870:

W. W. Barclay, Bedford Borough; Josiah Ott, Colerain; Jacob Koons, South Woodberry; Solomon Diehl, Colerain; Benj. Valentine, C. Valley; David P. Smith, Bedford; Philip Clark, E. Providence; Alex. Ling, Bedford; Bernard O'Neil, Southampton; Jno. Robison, Southampton; George W. Blackburn, Napier; Samuel Shaffer, Union; Wm. Grubb, Monroe; Henry Weisel, Bedford; Wm. Karns, Hopewell; Jacob Carpenter, Londonderry; Abraham Moses, Union; Lewis Belt, Harrison; Peter F. Lehman, Juniata; Thos. M. Ridenour, St. Clair; George Steel, Hopewell; W. W. Philips, Bedford; Hugh B. Waltz, Harrison; Andrew Ferry, South Woodberry.

PETIT JURORS FOR SAME TERM.—Richard McMullen, Napier; John Wade, Napier; T. M. Lynch, Bedford Borough; Thomas C. Schooly, St. Clair; Lewis H. May, Colerain; John Q. Nycum, E. Providence; Daniel Carr, Union; Samuel Oster, Union; John McClellan, Colerain; Albert Hanks, Southampton; John Davis, Hopewell; John Arnold, Bedford Borough; Hugh Mock, St. Clair; Henry Kelly, Liberty; Josiah Burk, Union; John B. Helm, Bedford Borough; Adriel Koons, Bedford tp.; Robert Allison, Napier; Andrew Chrisman, Napier; David M. Black, Harrison; Joseph F. Beegle, Colerain; George Fluck, Liberty; Obediah Over, South Woodberry; Rudolph Hoover, M. Woodberry; Daniel James, East Providence; George W. Geller, Juniata; Josiah Mortimore, West Providence; Dan'l Barclay, M. Woodberry; Isaac Eversole, S. Woodberry; Michael Hontman, M. Woodberry; Horatio J. Mann, Monroe: David Kensinger, Liberty; Joseph Ferguson, St. Clair; Robert M. Taylor, Napier; Abner Tewel, Southampton; Jacob Lebselter, M. Woodberry, John S. Stucky, Napier, Levi Shaffer, E. Providence.

Occupational Ailments.

Fresh, pure air is a vitalizing elixir. Whoever is debarred hy circumstances from unrestricted access to this invisible, but powerful stimulant, needs a medicinal invigorant of some kind. The great object should be to choose the best. Popularity is a pretty good guarantee of merit in this scrutinizing and intelligent age, and tried by this criterion, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands first among the invigorating and regulating medicines of the present day. To the wants of persons engaged in indoor employments, especially in crowded factories where even with the best possible ventilation the atmosphere is always in some degree polluted, this salubrious vegetable tonic is peculiarly adapted. The nature of the ingredients is no mystery. It consists of an absolutely pure diffusive stimulant, tinctured—or rather surcharged—with the fluid extracts of sanatous roots and barks and herbs. The pharmacopœia has its tinctures, but what are they? The juice of only a single root or bark or plant is present in each. Not one of them combines the three properties of a tonic, an aiterative, and an aperient. All these elements are blended in the Bitters; nor are these the sum of its medicinal recommendations. It is also a blood depurent and an antispasmodic.

The baleful effect which air that has been partially exhausted of its oxygen by frequent breathing produces on the vital organization, is notorious, and when this devitalized atmosphere is superadded the mephitic vapor of hot air furnaces, it becomes deleterious and depressing in the extreme. To enable the system to bear up, even for a few hours each day against the debilitating influence of a vitiated atmosphere, a wholesome tonic and alterative is urgently required. This grand desideratum is supplied in Hostetter's Bitters, which as a strength-sustaining, health-protecting agent has no rival either among official or advertised medicines. 1apr1m

ALL the Monthly Magazines, Periodicals and daily papers can be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, 31st of March, by the Rev. John A. Nuner, at the house of the bride's father, Mr. NOAH C. TITTON, of Somerset co. to Miss LAVINA C. COOK, of Bedford co.

On the 27th of March, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. DENTON MILLER and Miss MARY E. MILLS, both of Emmaville, Fulton co.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.—Soldiers enlisting before July 22, 1861, for the term of three years and discharged by reason of Surgeon's certificate of disability, are entitled to $100.00 Bounty.

Soldiers enlisting under act of July 4th, 1864, and discharged by reason of expiration of service, are untitled to unpaid instalments of bounty.

I am fully prepared to attend to all classes of Soldiers' claims. EDWARD F. KERR,
1ap2w Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.

EVERYBODY in want of WALL PAPER examines the stock at the Inquirer Book Store.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

JUST RECEIVED at S. S. METZGER'S Hardware and Farm Implement Store, a lot of *Palmer's Emery Grinders*, for Grinding anything from a razor to a Reaper Knife. Just what the farmer and mechanic wants to save his time and money. 5aply

DR. J. ROSS ANDERSON,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office three doors East of the Bedford House.
☞ Night calls attended to with promptness.
April 8, 1870-tf

THE BEST REAPERS & MOWERS, GRAIN DRILLS, HORSE RAKES, CIDER MILLS, FODDER CUTTERS, and all kinds of farm implements, warranted the best made, for sale at METZGER'S Hardware and Farm Implement Store. 5aply

G. H. SPANG.....A. KING, Jr.
SPANG & KING,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to all business intrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Office in Gazette building, on the corner of public Square and Juliana street. 5ap

PERKIN'S & HOUSE'S KEROSENE LAMP, is absolutely safe from breaking and explosion, gives twice as much light, uses less oil and lasts a lifetime. General Agency at METZGER'S Hardware Store. 5aply

THE SEVEN TRUMPETS,
OR
A SURE WAY TO TAKE AND UTTERLY DESTROY THE CITY OF INTEMPERANCE.
Edited by REV. THOMAS HEYDEN.
"Be sober and watch."—1 Pet. v ch.
For sale at the INQUIRER Book Store. 5ap2t

FOR READY MONEY!
SIGN OF THE BIG PAD LOCK.
HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS, including iron, nails, oils, paints and a full assortment of building material. A great variety of shovels, forks, hoes, spades, rakes, chains, mill, cross cut and circular saws and mandrels, barn door hangers and hinges, all sizes ropes, &c. &c.
THE OLD GENUINE GREENCASTLE GRAIN CRADLES, Scythes, Snaths, &c.
SHOEMAKER'S FINDINGS AND LEATHER OF ALL KINDS.
Springs, axles, rims, hubs, spokes, Shafts, poles, Wagon boxes and a full stock of wagon ware AT REDUCED PRICES.
SADLERY, WHIPS, &c. &c.
DREER'S WARRANTED
FRESH AND GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, in endless variety, including wood and willow-ware, mats, brushes, washing machines and wringers, family scales and a thousand other useful articles.
HAVING REDUCED THE PRICES on all our goods to a cash level and having added largely to our stock since the decline in prices, we offer bargains for ready pay and warrant all goods as represented. Sap S. S. METZGER.

EASTMAN'S PENMAN'S ASSISTANT—revolutionizing the writing art, for sale at METZGER'S. 5aply

HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.
THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—Will people never learn to know that a diseased liver and stomach necessarily disease the entire system? The plainest Principle of common sense teach this, and yet there are hundreds who ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which almost inevitably brings them prematurely to the grave. Living in the majority of people do, at complete variance with the laws of nature, it must be apparent to all, that sooner or later, nature will revenge herself. Hence we find that persons who indulge to excess in the use of very rich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy penalty in the end. The stomach becomes disordered and refuses to act; the liver fails to perform its functions, dyspepsia and its attendant evils follow, and still the suffering individuals persist in clinging to the thoroughly exploded ideas of the past. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are recommended to all such. They bring sure and certain relief wherever they are used as directed, and all that is necessary to establish their reputation with every ailing man or woman in the land is a fair and impartial trial of them. Let those who are skeptical on this point, and who have permitted interested persons to prejudice them against these now celebrated remedies for Consumption, discard their prejudices, and be governed by the principles of reason and common sense. If the system is disordered depend upon it, in nine cases out of ten the seat of the disorder will be found in the stomach and liver. To cleanse and invigorate the stomach and to stimulate the liver to healthy action, use

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—The daily increasing demand for these pills is the best evidence of their value. Thousands upon thousands of boxes are sold daily. Why? Simply because they act promptly and efficiently. Invalids who may not find it convenient to call on Dr. SCHENCK in person are informed that full and complete directions for use accompany each package of the

MANDRAKE PILLS, PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEA-WEED TONIC.—These medicines will cure consumption unless the lungs are so far gone that the patient is entirely beyond the reach of medical relief.

It may be asked by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach, liver and bowels into an active healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, promoting healthy secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs, and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body, and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence creates disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP & SEA-WEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good rich blood, and as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

One of the first steps the physician should take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that exhaust and enervate—medicines that impair instead of improve the functions of the digestive organs. Doctor SCHENCK'S medicines cleanse the stomach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or weaken them. They create an appetite—promote healthful digestion—make good blood, and, as a consequence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire system, and more especially those parts which are diseased. If this cannot be done, then the case must be regarded as a hopeless one.

If the physician finds it impossible to make a PATIENT FEEL HUNGRY, if the diseased person cannot partake of good nourishing food and properly digest it, it is impossible that he can gain in flesh and strength; and it is equally impossible to bring a patient to this condition so long as the liver is burdened with diseased bile, and the stomach laden with unhealthy slime.

Almost the first request made to the physician by a consumptive patient is that he will prescribe medicines that will remove or allay the cough, night sweats and chills, which are the sure attendants on consumption. But this should not be done, as the cough is only an effort of nature to relieve itself, and the night sweats and chills are caused by the diseased lungs. The remedies ordinarily prescribed do more harm than good. They impair the functions of the stomach, impede healthy digestion, and aggravate rather than cure the disease.

There is, after all, nothing like facts with which to substantiate a position and it is upon facts that Dr. SCHENCK relies. Nearly all who have taken his medicines in accordance with his direction, have not only been cured of consumption, but from the fact that these medicines act with wonderful power upon the digestive organs, patients thus cured speedily gain flesh. Cleansing the system of all impurities, they lay the foundation for a solid, substantial structure. Restoring these organs to health, they create an appetite. The food is properly assimilated; the quantity of blood is not only increased, but is made rich and strong and in the face of such a condition of the system all diseases must be banished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patient should see Dr. SCHENCK personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose he is at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth St., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 a. m. until 1 p. m.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $5.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. 5april7'0-1y

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned on the Will of Joseph Mortimore, late of Harrison township, dec'd, that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims therefon can present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES MORTIMORE,
Executor of Joseph Mortimore, dec'd.
Bedford, April 1, 1870.

New Advertisements.

TREASURER'S SALE of Unseated Lands and Town Lots in Bedford county.—Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes, passed the 13th of March, 1815, and the supplements thereto passed the 13th of March, 1817 and the 29th of March, 1831, the Treasurer of the County of Bedford, hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the County, School, bounty, building, poor and road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such parts of each tract as will pay the taxes, and the corts chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on the second Monday of June, next (13th day), for the arrearages of taxes due, and the costs accrued thereon; and said Sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.
Apr. 4th, 1870. HUGH MOORE, Treas.

							Taxes.
BROADTOP.							
439	as.	139	ps.	James Patton			$ 11 19
440	do	136	do	do	do		10 20
417	do	100	do	do	do		3 42
57	do	37	do	do	do		3 67
74	do			Francis Mowing			69 47
63	do			Jacob Meyers			6 30
396	do	129	do	James Razor			60
50	do			Wm. T. Daugherty			4 80
90	do			John M. Kennedy			73 76
402	do	140	do	William Bann			166 95
30	do			Lewis T Watson			24 40
372	do			Sam'l S Tobias			26 82
427	do			Mary Montgomery			20 50
205	do			Newton & Marshall			12 24
453	do			Margaret Montgomery			20 50
421	do			John Montgomery			20 50
289	do			Eph. Foster & Wm. P. Schell			5 78
14	do			James Figard			64
405	do			Ulrich Danner			2 42
30	do			—— Anderson			5 60
5	do			Aaron Evans			32
265	do			James Figard			1 60
110	do			James Patton			5 66
393	do	128	do	J. Patton & H. Easton			41 00
21	do	210	do	J. Patton & W. Foster			8 60
9	do			W. A. Evans & Griffith			72
30	do			Hunt'g & B. T. R. R. Co.			30
30	do			John Minich			2 51
19	do			Peter Kepler			96
27	do			Alex. King & Co.			24 95
135	do			John M'Canles			10 80
165	do			James Patton			4 31
164	do			John Devereaux			84 10
431	do			John Kerr			3 88
101½	do			Michael Sipe			30
74	do			Wood & Purviance			30
102	do			Isaac Barnett			68 13
50	do			P. E. Phelps.			32 05
356	do			James Hamilton			417 50
30	do			J. Evans			19 91
175	do			Christian Barnett			116 90
40	do			Wm Cyphers			11 10
338	do			J. Chivington			202 86
50	do			King & Co.			153 75
52	do			James Patton			2 67
100	do			Wm. Patton			70 50
2	lots			S. A. Christman			12 60
COLERAIN.							
438	do			Elizabeth Diehl			64
211	do	20	do	Samuel Diehl			84
340½	do			Jacob Wyland			50
497	do			John Swan			74
479	do			Wm. Swan			70
398	do			Robert Swan			60
409	do			John Scott			62
446	do			Robert Scott			68
600	do			Samuel Williams			1 12
90	do			Joseph & Emanel Diehl			42
427	do			Arthur Brown			64
CUMBERLAND VALLEY.							
230	do			James Ewing			1 38
50	do			James Heyden			14
HARRISON.							
417½	do			Dan'l Hinkle			2 46
349	do			John Tinman			2 10
42	do	56	do	Barclay & Lyon			40
HOPEWELL.							
200	do			John Corley			60
150	do			James Howard			44
404	do			Richard Moan			88
420	do			John Cheney			88
404	do			Joseph Moan			1 00
409½	do			Samuel Moan			2 24
424	do	35	do	Alexander Moan			12 15
204½	do			John McKinney			66
192	do			Timothy Moan			92
200	do	54	do	Israel Moan			86
196	do	50	do	Zachariah Moan			66
222	do			Elizabeth Piper			92
212	do	20	do	John Boyd			1 32
214	do	65	do	Wm Davis			5 39
216	do	60	do	Isabella Davis			46
220½	do			Wm Piper			42
238	do			John Hardin			50
221	do			Ignatius Hardin			42
434	do	125	do	James Wilson			42
425	do			George F Alberti			56
402	do			Thomas Taylor			1 00
402	do	57	do	Stephen Moan			1 00
240½	do			Peter Shaw			50
212	do			Robert Shaw			62
9	do			Poorbaugh's heirs			12
402	do			Francis Johnston			1 14
136	do			Wm Lane			36
365	do			Daniel Montgomery			90
324	do			Alexander Johnson			78
368	do			George Hinish			86
286	do			William Foster			70
75	do			Robert Montgomery			14
LONDONDERRY.							
100	do			Mary Elinor			12
395	do			Daniel Green			60
220	do			James Shaw			60
404	do			Sarah Wright			50
359	do			Sam'l M Barclay			90
200	do			do do			30
200	do			Kern's heirs			30
LIBERTY.							
47	do			Lyttle's heirs			4 68
150	do			do do			15 02
150½	do			Stephen Kerr			1 39
86	do			George Thompson			40
403	do			Alexander Montgomery			66
182	do			John McEliney			4 78
132	do			David Piper			9 17
200	do			Maria Alberti			4 72
107	do			—— Bartlebaugh			2 40
32	do			Thomas & John King			10 61
1	lot			Henry Stonerook			12
Do				Mrs. Lawrence			1 64
Do				Daniel Stoner			1 16
Do				J. Simpson Africa			5 92
107	acres			George F. Alberti			3 85
1	lot			Ephraim Smeltzer			1 25
Do				Samuel Yingling			1 42
479	acres			James Langhead			9 57
MONROE.							
253½	do			Frederick Collibarger			36
256	do			Jacob Martin			2 48
NAPIER.							
10	do			George Davison			30
PROVIDENCE EAST							
95	do

Farm, Garden & Household.

From the New York Tribune.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

VIII.—Growing Timber—Tree Planting.

In my judgment, the proportion of a small farm that should be permanently devoted to trees (other than fruit) is not less than one-fourth; while, of farms exceeding one hundred acre, in area, that proportion should be not less than one-third, and may often be profitably increased to one-half. I am thinking of such as are in good part superficially rugged and rocky, or sandy and sterile, such as New-England, eastern New York, northern New Jersey, with both slopes of the Alleghanies, as well as the western third of our continent, abound in. It may be that it is advisable to be content with a smaller proportion of timber in the Prairie States and the broad, fertile intervals which embosom most of our great rivers for at least a part of their course; but I doubt it. And there is scarcely a farm in the whole country, outside of the great primitive forest in which openings have but recently been made, which some tree-planting is not urgently required.

"Too much land," you will hear assigned on every side as a reason for poor farming and meager crops. Ask an average farmer in New England, in Virginia, in Kentucky, or in Alabama, why the crops of his section are in the average no better, and the answer three times in four, will be, "Our farmers have too much land"—that is, not too much absolutely, but too much relatively to their capital, stock, and general ability to till effectively. The habitual grower of poor crops will proffer this explanation quite as freely and frequently as his more thrifty neighbor. And what every one asserts must have a basis of truth.

Now, I do not mean to quarrel with the instinct which prompts my countrymen to buy and hold too much land. They feel, as I do, that land is still cheap almost anywhere in this country—cheap, if not in view of the income now derived from it, certainly in contemplation of the price it must soon command and the income it might, under better management, be made to yield. Under this conviction—or, if you please, impression—every one is intent on holding on to more land than he can profitably till, if not more than he can promptly pay for.

What I do object to is simply this—that thousands, who have more land than they have capital to work profitably, will persis in half-tilling many acres, instead of thoroughly farming one-half or one-third so many, and getting the rest into wood so fast as may be. I am confident that two-thirds of all our farmers would improve their circumstances and increase their incomes by concentrating their efforts, their means, their fertilizers, upon half or to two-thirds of the area they now skim and skin, and giving the residue back to timber-growing.

In my own hilly, rocky, often boggy, Westchester—probably within six of being the oldest Agricultural County in the Union—I am confident that ten thousand acres might to-morrow be given back to forest with profit to the owners and advantage to all its inhabitants. It is a fruit-growing, milk-producing, truck-farming county, closely adjoining the greatest city of the New World; hence, one wherein land can be cultivated as profitably as almost anywhere else—yet I am satisfied that half its surface may be more advantageously devoted to timber than to grass or tillage. Nay: I doubt that one acre in a hundred of rocky land—that is, land ribbed or dotted with rocks that the bar or the rock-hook cannot lift from their beds, and which it will not as yet pay to blast—is now tilled to profit, or ever will be until it shall be found advisable to clear them utterly of stone breaking through or rising within two feet of the surface. The time will doubtless arrive in which many fields will pay for clearing of stone that would not do so to-day; these, I urge, should be given up to wood now, and kept wooded until the hoursshall have struck for ridding them of everyimpediment to the steady progress of both the surface and the subsoil plow.

Were all the rocky crests and rugged acclivities of this County bounteously wooded once more, and kept so for a generation, our floods would be less injurious, our springs unfailing, and our streams more constant and equable; our blasts would be less bitter and our gales less destructive to fruit; we should have vastly more birds to delight us by their melody and aid us in our not very successful war with devouring insects; we should grow peaches, cherries, and other delicate fruits, which the violent caprices of our seasons, the remorseless devastations of our visible and invisible insect enemies, have all but annihilated; and we should keep more cows and make more milk on two-thirds of the land now devoted to grass than we actually do from the whole of it. And what is true of Westchester is measurably true of every rural county in the Union.

I have said that I believe in cutting trees as well as in growing them; I have not said, and do not mean to say, that I believe in cutting everything clean as you go. That was once proper in Westchester; it is still advisable in forest-covered regions, where the gun must be let in before crops can be grown: but, in nine cases out of ten, timber should be thinned or culled out rather than cut off; and, for every tree taken away, at least two should be planted or set out.

We have pretty well outgrown the folly of letting every apple-tree bear such fruit as it will; though in the orchard of my father's little farm in Amherst, N. H., whereon I was born, no tree had ever been grafted when I bade adieu to it in 1820; and I presume none has been to this day. By this time, almost every farmer realizes that he *can't afford* to grow little, gnarly, villainously sour or detestably bitter-sweet apples, when, by duly setting a graft at a cost of two dimes, he makes that identical tree yield Greenings or Pippins at least as bounteously. I presume the cumulative experience of fifty or sixty generations of apple-growers has ripened this conclusion. Why do they not infer readily and generally that growing indifferent timber where the best and most valued would grow as rapidly, as a stupid, costly blunder? It seems to me that whoever has attained the conviction that apple-trees should be grafted ought to know that it is wasteful to grow Red Oak, Beech, White Maple, and Alder, where White Oak, Hickory, Locust, and White Pine, might be grown with equal facility, in equal luxuriance, provided the right seeds were planted, and a little pains taken to keep down, for a year or two the shoots spontaneously sent up by the wrong ones.

North of the Potomac and east of the Ohio, and (I presume) in limited districts elsewhere, rocky, sterile woodlands, costing $2 to $50 per acre according to location, &c., are to-day the cheapest property to be bought in the United States. Even though nothing were done with them but keep out fire and cattle and let the young trees grow as they will, money can be more profitably and safely invested in lands covered by young timber than in anything else. The parent, who would invest a few thousand for the benefit of children or grandchildren still young, may buy woodlands which will be worth twenty times their present cost within the next twenty years. But better even than this would it be to buy up rocky, craggy, naked hill-sides and eminences which have been pastured to death, and, shutting out cattle inflexibly, scratch these over with plow, mattock, hoe, or pick, as circumstances shall dictate, plant them thickly with Chestnut, Walnut, Hickory, White Oak, and the seeds of Locust and White Pine. I say Locust, though not yet certain that this tree must not be started in garden or nursery beds and transplanted when two or three years old, so puny and feeble is it at the outset, and so likely to be smothered under leaves or killed out by its more favored neighbors. I have experiments in progress not yet matured, which may shed light on this point before I finish these essays.

Plant thickly, and of diverse kinds, so as to cover the ground promptly and choke out weeds and shrubs, with full purpose to thin and prune as circumstances shall dictate.

Many farmers are averse to planting timber, because (they think) nothing can be realized therefrom for the next twenty or thirty years, which is as long as they expect to live. But this is a grave miscalculation. Let us suppose a rocky, hilly pasture-lot of ten or twenty acres rudely scratched over as I have suggested, and thickly seeded with hickory nuts and white oak acorns only: within five years it will yield abundantly of hoop-poles, though the better, more promising half be left to mature, as they should be; two years later, another and larger crop of hoop-poles may be cut, still sparing the best; and thenceforth a valuable crop of timber may be taken from that land; for, if cut at the proper season, at least two thrifty sprouts will start from every stump; and so that wood will yield a clear income each year while its best trees are steadily growing and maturing. I do not advise restriction to those two species of timber; but I insist that a young plantation of forest-trees may and should yield a clear income in every year after its fourth.

—But this paper grows too long, and I must postpone to the next my more especial suggestions to young farmers with regard to tree-planting.

Humorous.

A LOCK of hair from a young woman's head is often a key to a young man's heart.

A MOTTO FOR FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTS.—"The best way to succeed is to fail."

A SCHOOLMASTER, on being asked what was meant by the word "fortification," answered, "two twentifications make a fortification."

WHY is a confectioner an enviable individual? Because he makes a great deal out of *trifles*.

IT is wonderful the aspect of moral obligation things sometimes assume when we wish to do them.

AN eminent artist lately painted a snow-storm so naturally that he caught a bad cold by sitting too near it with his coat off.

WHEN the young gentleman who styled himself the American Goethe was asked why he did not write something equal to Goethe, he testily answered, "Because I haven't a *mind* to."

A LITTLE girl who was watching the balloon ascension at Lewistown, Me., suddenly exclaimed:

"Mamma, I shouldn't think God would like to have that man go up to heaven alive."

IN the Common Council of Janesville the question of ordinances relating to dogs was under discussion, when the records were referred to, and one was found to read, "All dogs to be muzzled or shot, except dogs from the country in town on business."

WILSON, the celebrated vocalist, was upset one day in his carriage near Edinburgh. A Scotch paper, after recording the accident, said, "We are happy to state that he was able to appear the following evening in three pieces!"

LADY—"Oh, what a shame such a nice little fellow as you should smoke that nasty pipe."

BOY—"Yes, mum, it is. It ought ter be a Hawanna."

DUBUQUE has a precocious student of astronomy, who, under examination, gave the following astonishing answer to the question, "What is the Milky Way?"

"The Milky Way is a collection of white clouds in the sky, called the trade-winds or the aurora borealis."

A NEW ORLEANS wife-beater, confronted in court with the swollen and inflamed countenance of his wife, was asked by the judge what he had to say about that.

"Why, that's erysipelas; it's an hereditary complaint in my family," was the response.

THE most consummate coolness that we have heard of was that of the steerage passenger asleep in a raging storm.

"Wake up," cried one of his comrades, "the ship is sinking!"

"Well, what is the use of waking, then?" he answered, as he turned over for another nap.

NOT long ago, in one of our New England towns, a woman entered a probate office with four little "hopefuls," and with a countenance that would do justice to hard days commenced her truly affecting appeal: "Please your Honor, my husband died detested, and left four little infidel children, and appointed me executioner, and I pray your lordship will allow me to execute the deed."

AN ambitious gentleman in Connecticut appeals, over his own signature, "Too the meckanics and labouring men of my native town. I will reprizint you in the Stait nassem blee irrispectif of pollytics, religon, or eddicashun."

A WARNING TO THE FASHIONABLE.—The passion for dress, about which we hear so much just now, is nothing new. An old satirist thus lampoons the ladies of his day:

What is the reason—can you guess—
Why men are poor, and women thinner?
So much do they for dinner dress,
That nothing's left to dress for dinner.

A SPANISH priest once, exhorting the soldiers to fight like lions, added, in the ardor of his enthusiasm, "Reflect, my children, that whosoever falls to-day sups to-night in Paradise."

Thunders of applause followed the sentiment. The fight began, the ranks wavered, and the priest took to his heels, when a soldier, stopping him, reproachfully referred to the promised supper in Paradise.

"True, my son, true," said the priest, "but I never take supper."

A LITTLE five-year-old boy was being instructed in morals by his mother. The old lady told him that all such terms as "by golly!" "by jingo!" "by thunder!" etc., were only minced oaths, and but little better than any other profanity. In fact, she said, he could tell a profane oath by the prefix "by"—all such were oaths."

"Well then, mother," said the little hopeful, "there's a big oath in the newspapers—'By Telegraph.'"

The old lady gave it up, and the boy is bewildered on morals.

A FRENCHMAN upon the road on "fast-day" told a boy to hold his horse *swift*.

"Fast, you mean—don't you, sir?" interrogated the boy.

"Vell, fast den. Mais, be gar, I no understand dis."

"There goes a fast horse!" exclaimed a bystander, as streaked by a lively trotting nag.

"How is zat?" nervously inquired the astonished Frenchman. "Zare is one horse fast, and he goes like zunder all ze time; zare is my horse, he is fast too, and he no move!"

"This is fast-day in reality, by the appearance of the road," said another.

"Oh, I see den," said monsieur, "vy dis is fast-day. Everything is fast. De horse dat goes is fast, ze horse zat is tied is fast, and ze folks zat eat nothing and eat slow is fast. Be gar, vot a countrie!"

DICKENS' NOVELS, full sets, at 25 cents per novel, at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

Miscellaneous.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West-Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and RENDER IT THE MOST IMPORTANT AND SUBSTANTIAL RAILROAD ENTERPRISE NOW IN PROGRESS IN THIS COUNTRY.

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The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio river, at, or near, the mouth of the Big Sandy river, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below Pittsburgh.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO WITH THE ENTIRE RAILROAD SYSTEMS OF THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST, AND WITH THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Its valuable franchises and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country; AND THERE EXISTS A PRESENT VALUE, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EQUAL TO THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety, and protection against loss or fraud.

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They will be issued as *Coupon Bonds, payable to Bearer*, and may be held in that form; or

The Bond may be *registered* in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer, attached, the *principal* being then transferable only on the books of the Company, unless re-assigned to bearer; or

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3rd. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS DETACHED," and should be so designated by Correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have THIRTY YEARS to run from January 15, 1876, with interest at six per cent per annum from November 1, 1870, PRINCIPAL and INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The interest is payable in May and November, that it may take the place of the earlier issues of Five-Twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

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Accom	Mail.	STATIONS	Accom	Mail.	
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
LE5.55	LE 8 40	Huntingdon,	AR10.10	AR4.20	
6.02	8.46	Long Siding	10.02	4.12	
6.17	9.00	McConnellstown	9.46	3.55	
6.24	9.07	Pleasant Grove,	9.37	3.48	
6.40	9.22	Marklesburg,	9.22	3.32	
6.56	9.38	Cutler Run,	9.03	3.16	
7.03	9.46	Rough & Ready	8.55	3.09	
7.18	10.01	Cove,	8.40	2.55	
7.24	10.05	Fisher's Summit	8.36	2.51	
AR7.41	10.20	Saxton,	LE8.20	2.26	
	10.43	Riddlesburg,		2.08	
	10.52	Hopewell,		2.00	
	11.10	Piper's Run,		1.40	
	11.29	Tatesville,		1.20	
	11.45	Bloody Run,		1.05	
	AR 11.52	Mount Dallas.		LE1.00	
LE7.50	LE 10.30	Saxton,	AR 8.05	AR2.25	
8.05	10.45	Coalmont,	7.55	2.10	
8.10	10.50	Crawford,	7.50	2.05	
AR8.20	AR 11.00	Dudley.	LE 7.40	LE1.55	
		Broad Top City.			

May 24, '69. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

ADMIMISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of Nathan Robison, late of Southampton township, deceased, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. HIRAM ROBISON,
11ffsb6 Executor.

Medicinal.

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BEDFORD, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others.

JACOB BOWSER.

BEDFORD, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of.

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BEDFORD, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease.

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BEDFORD, May 8, 1869. I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of "Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 25th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value. ELI M. FISHER.

BEDFORD, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.

Yours &c. A. F. MILLER.

BEDFORD, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

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